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VOL. XXIII NO. 49 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

HOARE REPLIES TO PRINCES' CHARGE

GOVT. HAS NOT GONE BACK ON AGREEMENTS

Princes Asked To State Position Clearly

A SOLEMN UNDERTAKING

India Secretary Tells Points Not Beyond Adjustment

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The impatience of the house to hear Sir Samuel Hoare's expected statement was manifested at the end of questions in the House of Commons.

A private member who introduced a small Bill under the ten minute rule was received with persistent cries of "agreed" and instead of the usual ten minute speech, the member concluded within a minute amid cheers. His Bill formally passed the first reading.

Immediately the consideration of the India Bill was resumed Mr. Churchill moved that it be adjourned in view of the "momentous rejection by Princes of Government's scheme of Federation."

HOARE YIELDS

Sir Samuel Hoare, replying, drew attention to the Princes' allegation that Government had gone back on the agreements made and said that he was unable to accept the justice that charge.

"As far as I know we have carried out every agreement made. If by mischance in drafting the Bill we have failed to carry out these undertakings, I will see that they are carried out and the position made clear beyond a shadow of doubt."

NO NEED TO DELAY

Sir Samuel Hoare urged that if the Princes had changed their views they should tell the Government clearly and categorically, as the sooner the House knew about it, the better for all. Assuming that the Princes still favoured an effective All-India Federation, there was no reason why points at issue should not be adjusted.

"Consequently there is no reason to delay the consideration of the Bill, but, if, at any time, differences between the Government and the Princes should appear irreconcilable, I will immediately inform the House and undertake that we will reconsider the whole position."

Mr. Churchill pointed out that his motion would give Sir Samuel Hoare the opportunity of making a statement, Mr. Churchill contended that the Princes' resolution indicated a definite rejection of the Federation. He was struck by the variety gravity and substance of the existing differences, it was impossible to describe them as matters of drafting or as small points capable of adjustment. Mr. Churchill argued that the resolution constituted a new political situation as far as the future of the Bill was cancerned.

DREARY FARCE.

Mr. Churchill declared that it would constitute a prolonged dreary farce for the House to continue discussion of clauses five and six without knowing what alterations were to be effected in the structure of the Bill, and, indeed, to discuss the whole question of Federation without knowing whether the indispensable condition of the Princes' accession was to be achieved.

Mr. Churchill quoted from Sir Samuel Hoare's broadcast and Mr. Baldwin's Queens Hall speech to show the vital importance of the Princes' offer to federate and said that it was the lynchpin of the whole story and the lynchpin had been pulled up. It was not only what the Princes' resolution said, but the tone in which they said it—that was important.

WEIGHTY PRONOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Churchill laid emphasis on the overwhelmingly representative character of the Princes who committed themselves to this farreaching and weighty pronouncement. He said that they included small as well as big States. "States to which the greatest inducement had been offered to join the Federation—Mysore, Hyderabad and Travancore—concurred." Mr. Churchill pointed out that the Princes who made the original Federation offer were associated with the resolution. He said that he was not surprised at this change of opinion on the part of that active minority of Princes on whom the Government hitherto relied.

FEDERAL SCHEME DEAD

"It is quite clear, concluded Mr. Churchill", that the Federal scheme is dead. Government had now the fortunate chance to revert to the broad proposals of the Simon Commission to which nothing useful was added in the last four years. The Simon Commission proposals constituted a very hazardous experiment, but did not contain the perils of a federal plan. Let the Government discard the federal plan. Let Sir Samuel Hoare put aside his pride and obstinacy and imitate the wisdom and prudence of Sir Robert Walpole who, over a great excise Bill, said: "This dance can no further go" (Cheers and counter cheers.)

SIR SAMUEL'S REPLY

Having remarked that he must not be tempted into the wider fields explored by Mr. Churchill, Sir Samuel Hoare said: "I welcome the opportunity of removing a number of misunderstandings, which evidently are also in the mind of Mr. Churchill,—misunderstandings possibly connected with the speech I made during the Committee stage last week—misunderstandings that seem to be in the minds of many Princes and their Ministers. I suppose it is natural that in questions of this kind these misunderstand-

(Continued on page 9.)

RUBBER QUOTA FIXED

75 Per Cent For Second And 70 For Third Quarter

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The International Rubber Committee to-day fixed the basic quota for April, May and June at 75 per cent and for July, August and September at 70 per cent under the scheme. The Committee may revise these decisions if for any reason they consider this as desirable.

THEIR MAJESTIES GO FOR A MONTH'S HOLIDAY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Their Majesties the King and Queen motored to Eastbourne where they will spend a month's holiday before they start for the Royal jubille celebrations. Crowds greeted them along the whole route and at the gates of the Compton place the old mansion on the Duke of Devonshire's estate where they are staying.

PEACE WITHIN AND WITHOUT

Is Austria's Main Concern, Says Dr. Schuschnigg

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Reconstruction by no means leads to Dictatorship, asserted Dr. Von Schuschnigg to Reuter at the conclusion of his visit to London. The remark was pendent to the declaration "We shall achieve Austria's reconstruction in defiance of all difficulties Dr. Schuschnigg reiterated that Austria's policy aimed at the maintenance of peace within and without. Regarding the movement for the restoration of the monarchy of Austria, Dr. Von Shuschnigg said that Austria's main concern lies quite in another direction, namely, the restoration of the economic system, but this is not possible in the shadow of bitter party strife.

The Chancellor and the Foreign Minister, before their departure, were entertained to lunch by Sir John Simon, at which the Cabinet Ministers were present.—Reuter.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Shrinivas Sastri is arriving in Nagpur on March 1 to perform the opening ceremony of the Gokhale Memorial Library building. He will stay here three days.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

AFFORESTATION SCHEME FOR FRENCH UNEMPLOYED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Feb. 26.

Work for the unemployed is to be provided in the vast State forests of France by the decision of the Council of Ministers. Men will be engaged in re-afforestation, construction of roads through forests and fire prevention trenches. Married men will be engaged first, then bachelors and finally foreigners. All will be volunteers, paid normal wages and in some cases quarters will be provided.

The Maharajah of Alwar opened the Three Arts Conservatoire in Bombay on Sundaylast. His Highness is seen in the photo with Atiya Begum, the founder of the Three Arts Circle.

Demands & Counter-Demands

Task Of Unity Rendered Difficult Though Tone Of Optimism Prevails

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

Now that the anti-Communal Award Conference has concluded and those engaged in the negotiations for a communal settlement have had occasion to discuss matters with representatives of various sections, it is possible, to indicate the points, which have arisen and which call for solution. The proceedings of the Anti-communal Award Conference and the tone of the speakers have not embarrassed the negotiations, but the fact remains that certain demands and counter-demands have crystallised and have made the task of settlement difficult.

THE TWO SIDES

A tone of optimism continues to prevail, but it is understood that on the Muslim side certain points of fundamental importance have been put forward as indicating the limits which could not be crossed. Hindu and Sikh spokesmen have also enunciated their points of view. Thus Punjab Hindus and Sikhs are stated to be fundamentally opposed to electoral registers on a ddifferential basis. They consider the Lucknow Pact division as really fair to all sides.

ZETLAND FORMULA

Bengal Hindus think that the Zetland formula is the fairest to all and would be prepared to endorse it. As for the Centre, Hindu and Sikh opinion is prepared to concede 33 1/3 per cent. but, objects to the Award which gives the 75 per cent. Hindus 86 seats against 82 secured by Muslims, who form only 25 per cent of the population.

BASIS OF NEGOTIATIONS

The basis for negotiations is, of course, joint electorates with reservation of seats and the Nehru Committee formula as amended by the Congress Working Committee is also in the field as sukkesting one line of advance.

The Executive of the Hindu Mahasabha is divided on the question of the leadership of the organisation and a meeting of the Working Committee this week had to be adjourned 'sine die' as no understanding could be reached.

Pandit Malaviya is expected to visit England shortly but the date of departure has not yet been finally fixed.—A.P.

GRANTS FOR BENGAL HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26

A press note issued by the Government of Bengal to-day states that the Government of India have granted Rs. 35,000 for the current year and Rs. 80,000 for the next year for the improvement of the hand-loom industry in Bengal. These grants are the largest ever made to any Province for such a purpose. The Bengal Government propose to utilise these grants for the resuscitation of hand-loom industry, the scheme being to strengthen and improve the structure of the Co-operative Industrial Unions of the Weavers, which have already been built up by the Co-operative Department.— United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Sir John Simon will visit Berlin probably about the end of the next week.—Reuter.

17 INJURED IN TRAIN COLLISION

LUCKNOW, Feb. 26.

A Moradabad message says that 17 persons were injured when a goods train collided with the 18-Down Lahore Express between Saharanpur and Roorkee. The collision occurred this morning at 4-36 when the goods train was passing from the mainline to the goods yard.

The line has been blocked necessitating suspension of through communication, which it is expected, will be resumed by midnight.

The injured persons were taken to Saharanpur for treatment.—A. P.

The 3rd annual convention of the International Hahnemannien Society of India will be held on the 30th and 31st March, 1935, at Calcutta. The office of the Society is located at 121-B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. The membership fee of Rs. 6 and admission fee of Re. 1 is only.

VICEROY WILL CERTIFY RAILWAY DEMAND

Popular Verdict To Be Flouted

ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS HOSTILITY TO TRADE UNIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Governor-General's message of restoring the refusal of supplies under the head "Railway Board" is expected to be read to-morrow.

Other motions are only token cuts and there may be no need of certification on these cases.

Workers' Grievances

Listless were the proceedings of the Assembly to-day in the final stage of the discussion on the Railway Budget. Members of the House belonging to no particular Party were given an opportunity to initiate their cut motions. Mr. Joshi found in Mr. Giri and Sir Henry Gidney adequate support to his numerous complaints against the Railway Board.

Hostility To Unions

These referred to the attitude of hostility on the part of the Railway Agents to the Trade Unions and to Government not giving effect to the whole series of recommendations of the Whitley Commission.

Cut Carried

The absence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Jinnah and other front benchers from the debate appeared to show an attitude of indifference. But when Mr. Joshi pressed the question to a division no less than 75 were for the cut motion and Government could muster only 46.

Another Govt. Defeat

On the next cut motion moved by a nominated member, Captain Lalchand, Dr. D'Souza, Director of Railway Traffic, gave the reply on behalf of the Government. The Captain was prepared to withdraw the motion, but non-official elected Indian Parties were not willing to let slip another opportunity of inflicting a defeat on the Government. This cut motion was, therefore, carried by 72 against 41.

Guillotine To Rescue

Statutory guillotine at 5 p.m. cut short Mr. R. S. Sarma from developing his advocacy of the manufacture of Indian private wagon industry and his opposition to State competition.

The four days' debate and voting revealed how firmly all the three parties adhered to their plan for defeating the Government on agreed cut motions and even on motions of unattached members.

MORE DEFEATS INFLICTED ON GOVT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

Voting on Demands for Railway Grants concluded this evening with guillotine on discussion at 5 p.m.

At question time to-day Sir Henry Craik answering Mr. Avanashilingam Chettiar stated that only two State prisoners namely, Pratulchandra Bhattacharjee and Surehsehandra Das are detained at the Rajahmundry Central Jail.

He added "There are no State prisoners in the Madras Jail. No family allowance have been granted in the case of Pratulchandra Bhattacharjee since his detention did not affect the income of his family."—

JOSHI'S CUT MOTION OF RS. 100

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved a cut motion of Rs. 100, under the Head "Working Expenses." He raised the question of Labour grievances. In this he supported himself by the recommendations of the Labour Commission on various aspects of Railway Labour and the absence of any action by the Government of India or the Railway Department. Mr. Joshi's complaints were many. He said that the people in the lowest rung of the ladder got very few holidays if any, while the Officers had several holidays. They also got no Railway passes while the Officers were given several passes. Nor were the lowest paid employees entitled to Provident Fund. Mr. Joshi objected to racial discrimination in the matter of promotions, though in theory there was no such discrimination. Even as regards leave rules these were advantageous to the higher class of labour. Mr. Joshi asked why the regulations regarding hours of work applied only to the State Railways and not to Company Railways. If the grievances of Labour should be carefully watched and redressed the Labour Supervisor and Labour Inspector should not be placed under the Railway Department but under some other department. Mr. Joshi criticised also the attitude of certain Railways as to the question of recognition of Trade Unions. He declared that the attitude of the Agents to the Railway Unions was one of opposition. He would rather bid farewell to what were called the Welfare Committees which consisted mainly of officials. Over fifty per cent of the Railway Employees were indebted.—

PRODUCER OF WEALTH

Concluding Mr. Joshi appealed to the Railway Board to do something to help the workers. The Board, he said, should curtail some of the powers of the Agents and encourage Railway Unions.

Mr. Shri Prakash wanted the Railway Board to say clearly whether or not railways were being run for the benefit of India or outsiders. They must realise that Labour was an asset. It did not want mere sympathy

(Cnotinued on Page 7)

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Cashier for our Bombay Office. Cash Security required Rs. 2,000. Salary according to qualification. The Premier Hosiery Works, Ltd., Post Box No 25, Calicut. (3757).

Dacca University:— Applications for the Professorship in Arabic and Islamic Studies will be received by the Registrar upto the 30th June, 1935 and not up to the 30th April 1935 as previously notified (9693).

Wanted an experienced hand to take charge of a business concern in Bombay or up-country. Only English & Vernacular knowing need apply with testimonials to The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores near Bori Bunder. (3762).

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Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

42. SECONDHAND WANTED.

Wanted second-hand demi Folio Chandler's treadle machine and royal size cutting machine. Both in order. Write to Lokseva Press, Chanda (C. P.) (3732).

44. MEDICAL.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs 1-8-0 per bottle. Stockist:— P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras (3629)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Technological Institute Civil Engineering, Rajkot, imparts practical and theoretical sound training, with moderate fees. Period concise. Session commences March. Prospectus free. Apply (3683).

Just Out **Just Out**

'Handbook of Indian MILITARY ACADEMY'

Contains complete answers to questions (excepting History & French) set at entrance examination held for admission to Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun and Royal Air Force College, Cranwell during 1932 and 1933. Re. 1|8 per examination. Rs. 6 for complete set. Solved by University Record Breakers and eminent Professors. India's only publication on the subject. CAREERS, Lahore.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

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For Cambridge Senior, entrust the education of your children to Senior Cambridge Institute, Opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. Last date of sending forms 2nd March. (9173)

The Royal Homoeo & Dental Institute, Delhi, teaches and grants Diplomas of M.B.H. & L.D.Sc., in Homoeopathy and Dentistry, respectively. Prospectus free. Guaranteed cure for Piles, Fistula and Prolapsus Ani. Literature free. (3718).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans upto Ten Lacs arranged on inheritance rights, mortgages of Estates, Jewellery Factory Cinema Films Studios. Call Loan Arranging Co., 166, Hornby Road Bible Building, Bombay. (3760).

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow. Chikalwadi, Bombay.

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Public Notices

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That is to inform the General Public that Mr. KESHAVLAL DHRUV is no longer our agent and anybody dealing with him on our behalf, will be dealing at their own responsibility.
THE PERAL CALENDAR MFG. CO., 105, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

9699.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Lieut.-Col. NANALAL MAGANLAL MEHTA, I.M.S., late of Bhavnagar Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, District Medical Officer, at Trichinopoly, residing at the time of his death at Trichinopoly. ..... Deceased.

PURSHOTAMDAS ISHWARDAS (in the said Will mentioned as PURSHOTTAMDAS ISHWARDAS LUXMIDAS) of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant and MAKANJI JUTHABHAI MEHTA also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, two of the Executors under the Will of the deceased abovenamed respectively residing at 19, Hughes Road and 18 Laburnam Road Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 21st day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the 25th year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 22nd day of February, 1935.
Messrs SHAH and CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

9700

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of SHA CHHOTALAL NAROTTAMDAS SHROFF alias CHHOTALAL NAROTTAMDAS SHROFF alias C. N. SHROFF, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, lately a share-broker ..... Deceased

(1.) CHUNILAL NAROTAMDAS, (2) DEVIDAS NAROTAMDAS. (3). LILAVATI, widow of the deceased, & (4). NARANDAS GANGADAS DAMANI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Dadiseth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Five and in the Twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R B PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 20th day of February, 1935.
MESSRS. NATVERLAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

9702.

Legal Notices

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAGWANDAS TAPIDAS, C/o. The Practical Engineering Company of 92-4 Girgaum Road, Bombay is the sole owner and proprietor of the trade mark:—

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SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Mount Road, Mazagaon near Post Office, on THURSDAY the 7th March 1935. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusji Adenwalla and Nusserwanji Hormusji Adenwalla the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Sorabji Edulji Warden (deceased) the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th day of May, 1929.

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AUCTION SALE OF GIN AND PRESS FACTORY AT KUNCH, DISTRICT JALAUN, (U P.).

By order of the liquidators of the New Mofussil Co., Ltd. Bombay (in vol. liq.), the undersigned will sell by public auction on Friday, 8th March 1935 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) the Press and Gin Factory on site at Kunch, together with all machineries, stores, buildings, 5.5 acres land, etc.

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RESERVE BANK INAUGURATION NUMBER

Early April Supplement of Indian Finance

In celebration of the creation of the Reserve Bank of India, "Indian Finance" has arranged to issue, early in April, a Reserve Bank Inauguration Number, to mark the importance of the occasion, to set out the significance of the institution, and to stress its meaning to national economic well-being.

The Special Supplement will be a fitting commemoration number: more, it will be a fully educative record.

It will seek to educate the lay public on the mysteries of reserve banking, the exact place of the Reserve Bank in the national banking system and general national economy, the status and the balance-sheet-story of the member banks that will be joining the reserve banking system.

Special articles have been fixed up, of which the following deserve to be particularly mentioned:—

(1) "Empire Central Banks" by Sir Cecil Kisch.
(2) "Central Banking and World Depression" by Dr. Paul Einzig.
(3) "Future of Gold Standard" by Mr. Maurice Green, Editor of the "Financial News," London.
(4) "My Plan for Nationalising Central Banks" by Mr. Francis Williams, City Editor of the "Daily Herald," London.
(5) "Recent Changes in Central Banking Technique and Practice" by Dr. Paul Einzig.
(6) "The Bank for International Settlements—its past, present and future" by Dr. Paul Einzig.

Full balance-sheet studies of each of the important banks will be furnished in the Special Number.

We have also arranged for various articles on various aspects of the Reserve Bank of India, its constitution, its working, its relation to the money market, its significance to national banking development, its co-ordination with Treasury authorities, etc.

Rates for advertisement are Rs. 200 per page and Rs. 125 per half page.

The price per copy of the Special Number is Rs. 3. But it will be supplied free to subscribers of "Indian Finance."

Non-subscribers of "Indian Finance" who wish to have copies of the Reserve Bank Inauguration Number must register their orders before March 10. Such orders should be sent to:—Secretary (circulation), "Indian Finance," Calcutta, together with a remittance at the rate of Rs. 3 per copy.

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Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates, etc., after 10 years' use call "F. P. Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions 4 Months' Pills Rs 2-4. Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

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WHEELER AND WOOLSEY
are breaking all records of
NON-STOP LAUGHTER
in their fastest and funniest musical-comedy hit
"HIPS, HIPS, HOORAY"
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The most baffling mystery drama ever screened.
"SECRETS OF THE FRENCH POLICE"
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GWILI ANDRE, FRANK MORGAN

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	SINGLE Cabin £	SINGLE Tourist £	RETURN Cabin £	RETURN Tourist £
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	18
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

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Cabin & 1st dl 409 | Cabin T'st & 2nd dl 358 | T'st 1st dl 255 | T'st dl 208
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Cabin DI 358 | Tourist DI 204
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1st £159-10 to 179; Cabin £149-10 to 169
2nd £113, 0 to 119; T'st £103 to 107
Through Rates Bombay/Europe via Far East & America will be quoted on application.
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Marseilles	£64,61,52	£40,37,35
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Reduced students rates (3rd class) to Marseilles & London, also various other rates will be quoted on application to
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SUCCESSFUL ELECTRICIANS

Supervisors And Wiremen's Examination Results

The following candidates have passed in the examination of electrical supervisors and wiremen held in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi in January last:—

BOMBAY

Electrical Supervisor's Examination:—D N Motwani, B R Lala, M R A Cooper, I Samuel, H N Ghadiali, R D Kerawalla, S J Udani, S R Pai, H G Painter, K R Pradhan, B A Desai, D R Unwalla, B J Vazir, G D Gupte, V R Chinchore, S R Gosavi, D L Savaji, Y D Soman, M Yusuf.

Electrical Wiremen's Examination:—S B Palkhiwalla, V S Manuel, C V Viswanathan, P H Itraj, B K Doshi, B R Bagehi, J D'Monte, M H Rao, K V Rao Naidu, S Carrasco, J Newnes, K J Patrawala, L C Salariya, J M Barrow, S S Shubrati, M J Rabadi, D Gokalsingh, M J Rodricks, S V Athavale, A V Tuckar, N K Pradhan, M A Jaywant, G R Dravid, M K Kannan, A Harnamsingh, D S Kulkarni, A K Panickar, D H Mehta, B P Mistri, E M Jusavala, J J Commissariat, L A Rodricks, A R Sabnis, D Moraes, P Pimenta, A Reynolds, S S A Nagvi, W R Sukhtankar, A R Jambhekar, D J Fereira, G G Manve, S W Gaophale, A P Gomes, W V Devi, B S Shaikh, V R Kulkarni, S B Nagvekar, G D Gawde, W K Bhave, S M Gracias, P N Karode, G G Gaikwad, R A Vyawaharkar, B Amichand, D S Gawankar, N S Deshpande, C M Dighey, B M Surve, B K Deshpande, G Bhagu, V G Pathak, R D Thakur, H M Godbole, R V Vidwans, A Abaskhan, K K Narvekar, B D Jadhav, N L Supnekar, D M Korde, V M Pendse, V L Muni, Y Baboo, V L Malvankar, M V Joshi, K V Thakur, B M Dolas, R A Taharabadkar, A B Vast, S S Patil R S Dube, B B Gurav, R Babaji, L V Shrotriya, S L Rawate, N Y Athavale, V S Hindalekar, P L Chandhari, S B Bhalerao, E J Remedios, D L Hele, G V Kulkarni, K K Salunke, R B Narvekar, S M S A Razak, N C Chilweri, Y G Surve, O Rajmohamed, L Baloba, G D Ghadi, S Ashrat, H K Jamula, S A Raval, T L Kansara, C Heredia, A B Irani, D H Battliwala, D G Desai, K Morarbhai, A H A Rahim, L M Thakkar, C M Shah, S B Vyas, G N Vyas, B D Chooham, J I Gajjar, D D Gazdar, D L Mistry, H D Madon. P Katuram, M D Patel, J N Contractor, S R Patel, N Subramany, K C Saraiya, E H Master, B D Billimoria, C T Lakdawala, V N Mistry, S Mohamed, A Suleman, S A Hussin, M U M Hussein, M U Azimuddin, R Rangilsingh, D Monsarrate, S Gulamkhan, P B Bhumra, S G Tole, M Isak, S Shamshersingh, S Kutubdin, S P Atmasingh, E Husen, E Hasham, K J Trivedi, N Ram, Amirchand, O P Sonic, S A Husain, E Haroonkhan, S E S Husein, S H S Shamsuddin, S Gupta, Baboolal, P Rawat, L Nazareth.

POONA.

Electrical Supervisor's Examination:—Y G Naik, R G Temhankar, A Karamalli.

Electrical Wiremen's Examination:—P. V. Chafalkar, D D'Costa, R M Deshmukh, A V Devachake, B R Deshpande, S V Angadi, H K Bhatt, N S Sovani, I T Pattanshetti, V K Agadi, D N Shidore, R K Kanetkar, G D Digrajkar, R D Sapre, R V Raibag, R S Chavan, D G Jakhade, G H Bedekar, B G Dhavale, S S Markandey, P Y Powar, L S Bhosale, G L Kale, G J Jadhav, K N Kawade, P R Kari, L B Dighe, B G Padwal, A B Kulkarni, S B Kulkarni H R Mangoli, M G Mathpati, M J Rustomji, V B Ponkshe, J M Benjamin, S S Vishwanathan, A S Byndor, S H Baxi, B N Manolkar, G Phillips D Bhamre, S Kitton, R Devidayal, M Naidu, I M Aga, S K Singh, V K Naidu, M D Badgair.

AHMEDABAD.

The following candidates who appeared for the electrical supervisor's examination have been declared passed in the wiremen's examination:—

BOMBAY:—B D Gandhi, A L A Kadar, I D Dhopawkar, R D Bhamber, M A Ditta.

AHMEDABAD:—K B Munshi, N M Shah.

KARACHI:—S H S B Nandra.

LIQUOR AUCTIONS DEADLOCK

Only One Shop Out Of 170 Sold: Collector To Resort To Tenders

The Excise Department is again in a quandary.

At yesterday's auction of country and foreign liquor shops at C. J. Hall, the old licensees showed themselves as still determined not to surrender.

Out of 170 shops, remaining undisposed of, only one shop was purchased and that by an 'outsider'. This one shop realised a sum of Rs. 1,275.

The Collector of Excise Department has made up his mind, once again, to sell the shops by tenders. Therefore the original idea to hold auction in the afternoon is abandoned. Out of the 22 foreign liquor shops, none has been sold at auction.

The Collector, it is understood, has therefore notified his intention to sell the shops by tenders up to the reserved prices.

Out of the 234 country liquor shops, 47 shops have now been sold mostly by tenders.

The amount realised by the sales is estimated to be Rs. 3,38,490.

The old licencees of both country and foreign liquor shops refused to bid yesterday. it is learnt, because the Collector of Bombay has not yet satisfied by their demands.

The deadlock is not likely to clear up as long as the Excise Department and the Old Licensees' Associations of the Country and Foreign Liquor shop fail to arrive at a compromise.

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.,
Post Box 431, Bombay.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castopher should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent. of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.

Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.
(Advt.)

GODREJ CASE

Parties Come To A Settlement

A settlement was reached on Tuesday in the suit filed by Godrej Soaps Ltd., against the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., and Mr. V. V. Kumtekar, formerly acting editor of the "Chronicle" claiming Rs. 50,000 as general damages and Rs. 20,000 as special damages in respect of alleged defamation.

The case arose from a report issued by the Swadeshi Market Committee and published in the "Chronicle" of July 30, 1933 which contained a statement to the effect that the Chemical Analyser of the Mysore State Soap Factory had confessed to the use of foreign tallow and animal fat in his own factory and had expressed the opinion that no soap factory could do without it and that he was prepared to prove that "even Godrej was no exception" to this.

The defence was that as the statement came from the Swadeshi Committee which the defendants considered a reliable source, the publication was done in good faith in the ordinary course. They denied that they were liable to pay any damages to the plaintiffs.

The case reached the final stage on Monday afternoon when the evidence having been concluded the defendants' counsel commenced his arguments.

When the case was called on Tuesday morning it was announced that the parties had come to a settlement, the terms of which were as follows:—

The defendants agreed to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit and undertook to publish in the "Chronicle" free of charge, 24 quarter page advertisements of the plaintiffs, spread over a period of three months. The advertisements would be drawn up by the plaintiffs and would not contain any allegations against rival manufacturers or against the "Bombay Chronicle."

The defendants also undertook to publish on March 1 next an expression of regret in respect of the statement complained.

Sir Jamshed Kanga, Advocate-General with Mr. K. S. Shavaksha, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp with Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the defendants.

TATAS' 'PLANE BACK IN JUHU

Brings Mails From Calcutta To Bombay

The Tata's 'Plane from Calcutta arrived at Juhu at 4-45 on Tuesday evening with mails from Calcutta.

The mails were handed over to the Postal authorities who were present at the aerodrome.

BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA IN 10-1/2 HOURS

The Tatas' Service 'plane, it is understood, took off from Calcutta at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning on the return journey of the Bombay-Calcutta Demonstration flight carrying mails from Calcutta.

After passing beyond Jamshedpur (Tatanagar), it is stated the 'plane encountered headwinds and had to return to Jamshedpur. After re-fuelling, it started again in the morning.

The 'plane is a single-seater Fox Moth and is flown by Capt. N. Vincent.

Bombay To Calcutta In 10 1/2 Hours.

Leaving Bombay at 2 a.m. on Monday morning, Capt. Vincent reached Nagpur in four and a half hours. He was met there by the Postmaster-General of the C. P., to whom he made over the mail for Nagpur and the district. Taking the mail for Calcutta on board, Capt Vincent left Nagpur at 7-30 a.m. and reached Dum Dum shortly after 12 o'clock, thus completing the flight from Bombay in 10 1/2 hours.

FATAL FALL FROM FOOTBOARD OF TRAIN

"Death caused by being cut under a down train proceeding from Charni Road to Grant Road while foolishly standing on the foot-board of the train" was the verdict returned by the Coronor's Jury at an inquest held yesterday over Moolji Devsi (18), a hawker in baskets.

Usman Hussein, another hawker, in his evidence said that himself and Moolji were going to Dadar on Monday evening from Church Gate Station. Deceased stood on the footboard of the carriage. When the train reached Grant Road witness found his friend missing and as his ticket also was with the latter he informed the Ticket Collector.

The ticket collector took him on the down local, and they found the body of the deceased under the French Bridge. The body was cut into two from the abdomen.

Witness also added that the compartment was not crowded.

BOMBAY WORKERS SUPPORT CALICUT STRIKERS

A largely attended meeting of the workers was held under the auspices of the B. P. T. U. C. at the DeLisle Road maidan on Sunday last, Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla, presiding. Resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers of Calicut was passed and the programme of celebrating the "Unemployed Workers' Day" on 4th March was explained to the workers. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. V. B. Karnik, D. L. Pathak, Nimbkar, Ghanekar, Pawaskar, Mohamad Gani and Kondvikar.

The Maharaja of Patiala, at whose instance the conference of the rulers of Indian States is now being held at Bombay.

"UNEMPLOYED DAY" PROPAGANDA

Workers Asked To Join Mass Demonstrations

The propaganda for the "Unemployed Day" to be celebrated by a number of labour organisations in the city on March 4 began on Monday evening by the holding of three meetings in the Parel area.

One meeting was held near the G.I.P. Parel Station Mr. Z. R. Chaudhary presided and Messrs Vaidya, Karnik, Mascarenhas and Bhayaji Kulkarni addressed the meeting. The speakers explained the minimum demands of the unemployed and urged upon the unemployed to organise a vigorous mass movement for their realisation. They pointed out that the capitalist and imperialist system was the root cause of unemployment.

TRAMWAYMEN'S MEETING.

The second meeting was held near the Dadar Tram Terminus and was presided over by Mr. Bapu Shinde of the Tramwaymen's Union. Messrs. Patkar and Suryawanshi addressed the meetings. The speakers referred to the plight of tramwaymen—and contrasted it with the big dividends of the tramway company. They appealed to the Tramway workers to join the unemployed workers in the city in their agitation for unemployment allowance.

Mr. Parab presided over a meeting of the textile workers held at Naigaon. Messrs. Nimbkar Bhogale and Marathe were the speakers at the meeting. The speeches dealt prominently with the condition of the textile workers since the strike. The speakers explained how rationalisation was intensifying unemployment and how as there was no system of unemployment benefits employed workers had to shoulder the whole burden of maintaining the unemployed. In the end they appealed to all to join in their thousands the meetings and processions to be organised on March 4.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

Discussion In Brotherhood Hall

To-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-30 p.m. there will be a talk on the "Problem of Unemployment in India." at the Students' Brotherhood Hall, Chowpatty. Mr. Asoke Mehta of the Congress Socialist Party will initiate the discussion and prominent labour leaders will participate.

The members of the Congress Socialist Party are specially invited.

Unemployed Workers' Demonstration

The Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Unemployed Workers' Demonstration met on Sunday evening has chalked out the following programme of propaganda and meetings:—

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY.)

Foras Road (Improvement Trust Chawl at 5-30 p.m.): President Miss Maniben Kara: Speakers: Jhabvalla, Nimbkar, Patkar and Potkar.

Madanpura (Kalapani) at 3-30 p.m.: President Com. Mohamad Tahir: Speakers: Zulmiram Chaudhary, Meherali, Abdul Majid, Hakim and Bhayaji.

Thana Street at 6 p.m. (Princess Dock): President, Dr. Shetty: Speakers: Hansraj, Ali-Bahadurkhan, Azaratulla, Vaidya and Shiv Bishal.

TWO MOTOR DRIVERS FINED

Magistrate Disbelieves Defence Stories In Both Cases

Two motor drivers, were fined to-day by the Presidency Magistrate of Girgaum, on a charge of rash and negligent driving while proceeding along Queens Road.

It was stated that taxi Y 3841, driven by Jacob Gregory Lewis, while proceeding along Queens Road, collided on January 20 opposite the Roxy Cinema against a motor van and damaged the rear part of its body.

The driver of the taxi, stated that the van, ahead of him, was stopped all of a sudden, and, hence, he could not avert the collision.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and fined him Rs. 20.

OVERTOOK ANOTHER CAR

In the second case Rama Krishna, driver of car W 2976 was on December 7 stated to have overtaken another car, while proceeding along Queens Road.

His defence was that the driver of the car ahead of him made a signal allowing him to pass by.

The Magistrate, however, believed the prosecution, and sentenced Rama to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET ON TRIAL

How an unemployed man in the guise of a Fakir picked the pockets of the visitors to the Mahim Fair between January 19 and January 29 was told at the Dadar Court on Monday when the trial of Thappadiallishah Amjadamaishah was opened.

The Fakir was arrested by the Mahim police on January 26 on a charge of loitering without any ostensible means of subsistence.

Inspector Raymond giving evidence stated that the accused had no business, work, or place of residence, or any means of subsistence and that he mingled with the crowds at the Fair. The accused has nine previous convictions.

The case was adjourned to February 28.

FOREST GRIEVANCES

Govt. Appoints Committee

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Government of Bombay have appointed a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, to consider the question of forest grievances:—

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, Commissioner, Northern Division, Chairman.

MEMBERS

Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, Chief Conservator of Forests. Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Rao Bahadur R. V. Vandekar, M.L.C., Mr. G. S. Gangoli, M.L.C. Mr. M. M. Karbhari, M.L.C

The committee will meet during the current session of the Legislative Council, draft a questionnaire on important points, and circulate the same to such public bodies, associations, and individuals as they consider necessary. It will again meet at the ensuing Poona session of the Legislative Council for consideration of the replies to the questionnaire and submit a report to Government. The committee are not expected to tour or examine any witnesses.

For the discharge of its functions the Committee is authorised to consult officials and call for such information from them as may be necessary.

Suburban Conference And Khadi Exhibition In April

The secretaries, Ville Parle Congress Committee write:—

An informal meeting of Congressmen and women numbering about 30, was held on Sunday last at Khadwalla's Bungalow, Juhu Road, Ville Parle with Sjt. Goculbhai Bhatt in the chair.

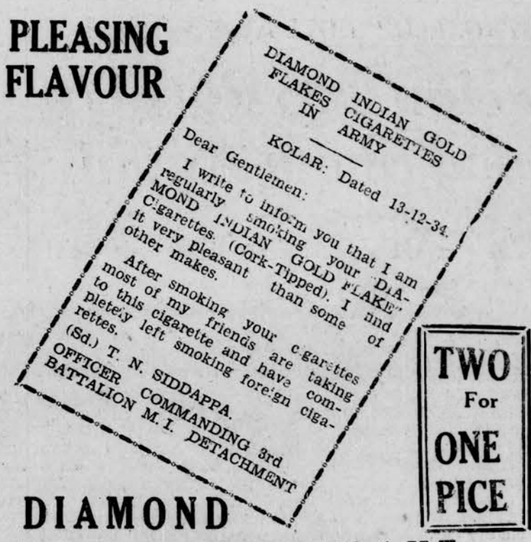
Talks were held for nearly an hour and a half to discuss the probability of holding a district political conference with a view to enliven the interest of masses in the Congress to accelerate the speed of enrolling Congress members and to promote 'Khadi and Village Industries works' by holding an exhibition at the time of the Conference.

After lively discussions it was unanimously decided to hold a political conference of the Bombay Suburban District if possible at Ville Parle in the first week of April. It was also decided to hold a Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at the time of the Conference, to invite the Congress President and other national leaders, and to begin the work of enrolling members of the Reception Committee of the Conference with the permission of the District Congress Committee.

Just after the information of the informal meeting, an another meeting of the Executive Committee of Ville Parle Congress Committee was held to ratify the resolution of the informal meeting and recommendatory resolution as above were passed to be forwarded to the Suburban District Congress Committee.

Sjt. Parmanand Cooverji Kapadia's resignation of the vice-presidentship of the local Congress Committee was placed before the meeting and regretfully accepted with a vote of thanks for his services.

PLEASING FLAVOUR


DIAMOND INDIAN GOLD FLAKES CIGARETTES IN ARMY
KOLAR: Dated 13-12-34.
Dear Gentlemen:
I write to inform you that I am regularly smoking your "DIAMOND INDIAN GOLD FLAKE" Cigarettes (Cork-Tipped). I find it very pleasant than some of other makes.
After smoking your cigarettes most of my friends are taking to this cigarette and have completely left smoking foreign cigarettes.
(Sd.) T. N. SIDDAPPA.
OFFICER COMMANDING 3rd BATTALION M.I. DETACHMENT

TWO For ONE PICE

DIAMOND INDIAN GOLD FLAKE.

CIGARETTES

CORK TIPPED

Sold Everywhere.

THE GOLDEN TOBACCO CO.,

VILE PARLE, BOMBAY.

Refuse Substitutes

THE
TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Travancore 1912)

HEAD OFFICE: ALLEPPEY.

Local Office:—25, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

IN 22 years of constructive, conservative progress the Bank has become the biggest among banks incorporated in Travancore and has established a network of 27 branches as given below which are really well-equipped efficient financial Service Stations:—

Alleppey	Madras (Broadway)	Quilon
Bombay	Madura	Srirangam
Calicut	Mangalore	Trichinopoly
Cochin	Munnar	Trippunittura
Devicolam	Ootacamund	Trivandrum
Ernakulam	Palghat	Trichur
Karaikudi	Pollachi	Tiruvalla
Kottayam	Perampavoor	Tirupur
Madras (Mount Road)		Udumalpet
		Virudhunagar

And merchants who have business connections with these places will do well to have the Bank's best Service.

K. C. EAPEN, B.A.,
Managing Director.

C. P. M. REFUSES TRANSFER

Holds Honorary Magistrates Competent To Decide Points Of Law

Holding that the honorary magistrates were competent to decide any points of law arising in the case in which Mr. K. F. Nariram stands charged under the Motor Vehicles Act, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, rejected on Monday the transfer application made by Mr. G. L. Walker, public prosecutor, on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Nariman was charged under rule 6—IB read with rule 33 of the Motor Vehicles Act, for having used his car on two occasions in December last, with the license of the car unrenewed.

Mr. Walker based his claim for the transfer of the case to the court of a stipendiary magistrate on the many "difficult and complicated points of law" involved in it, and, he contended, that the honorary magistrates might not be able to deal with these points of law properly.

When the public prosecutor, however, went on to discuss the merits of the case, Mr. Nariman objected to his doing so on the ground that it was irrelevant to the matter in hand. The magistrate upheld his objection.

Mr. Nariman opposed the transfer of the case to any stipendiary magistrate's court at this stage, because he said that an application made by him before the honorary magistrates, Girgaum Court, for referring the case to the High Court was yet pending.

He said that he wanted the points of law to be decided by the highest tribunal in Bombay, namely, a full bench of the High Court.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No 57, P. O. Katrisaral, (Gaya)

BANK OF BARODA, Ltd.

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(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA

BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Dwarka

LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.

Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Bank and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.

W. G. GROUNDWATER.
General Manager.

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Grecian Orb Puts Up Good Show Again

Watch Pottage, Solar Barn And Zita

(By Our Special Correspondent)

In connection with Wednesday's races the following gallops were noted:—

DR. STRABISMUS (Meherji) shaped well in an easy 7 furlongs gallop on the race track.

ARGO'S HEIR (Riding Boy) spurted 3 furlongs in fine style.

CHEBLI (Whittle) was superior to POWDER BOY (Blyth) in a mile trial on the tan.

DALYMOUNT PARK (O'Neale) showed improvement in a mile gallop.

GARTER PRINCESS (Sibbritt) demonstrated that she can win again when galloped with BALLYLINCH (Riding Boy) over a mile.

MICHETTE (Ringstead) moved freely in a 6 furlongs gallop on the grass. Should pick up a race ere long.

RAGHUBEER (Davison) easily beat LAST ADVENTURE (Stokes) over 6 furlongs on the tan.

POTTAGE (O'Neale) extended a stablemate in a 6 furlongs gallop. Keep an eye on Pottage.

EPISODE (O'Neale) covered 5 furlongs. Fair.

HAVANA II (Burn) travelled 5 furlongs. Fair.

SOLAR BARN (Davison) prevailed over CRYPTOGRAM (Little) in a 6 furlongs gallop. The former should be noted.

GRECIAN ORB (Sibbritt) put up a smart show over 5 furlongs on the tan. Must win a race soon.

HIMAT (Bullock) and BETTY BOOP (Selby) were exercised for 6 furlongs. Fair.

LOVE PARADE (Stokes) traversed 6 furlongs in taking style. Much improved.

MISS FISHER (Bowley) beat GREEK JACK (Reynolds) by a length over 6 furlongs.

UPTOJINKS (Riding Boy) proved superior to KAILASH (Malone) over 6 furlongs on the race track.

BEAUTIFUL STAR (Davison) outpaced a stablemate over 6 furlongs. The former is a promising sort.

ZITA (Carslake) trounced CHEAP JACK (Selby) and CLAIRETTE (Bullock) in a 6 furlongs trial on the race track. The first named can win when wanted.

AURA (Brace) was superior to GRECIAN (Stead) when sent 6 furlongs.

MUMRIH (Stokes) showed improvement when given a brisk 7 furlongs gallop on the tan.

FARHAN PASHA (Simmons) continues to perform well on the track and was seen to advantage over a mile.

THE VICEROY (Marrable) gave a good display over a mile on the grass.

NASSIRWAN (Sibbritt) travelled an easy mile. Fair.

GHAFLAH (Riding Boy) extended RAHIMATULLA (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs. The former has reached her best.

SUN ROSE (Blyth) galloped 10 furlongs at a good pace. Very fit.

GLORY (Malone) made a favourable impression over 9 furlongs on the tan. Must win soon.

GOLD FISH (Marrable) went 10 furlongs. Fair.

ALHARITH (Davison) covered 10 furlongs in attractive fashion. Is unreliable.

OUTLOOK (Riding Boy) was sent 10 furlongs. Improved.

LOOKMAN (Fletcher) travelled 10 furlongs. Fair.

HAVANA (Harding) showed to advantage over 9 furlongs. Must run prominently on Wednesday.

Western India Tennis Tournament

PEREIRA AND GUPTE'S XCITING TUSSLE

With Charanjiva And Ranbir Singh

In the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, thirteen matches were decided on Tuesday. In the men's Singles, the Khatau Brothers, Gonsalves and Buschow qualified themselves for the fourth round, where D. M. meets A. M. D. Pitt, L. M. encounters B. T. Blake of Karachi and the latter will measure their strength against Ranbir Singh of Kapurthala and S. A. Azim of Bhopal respectively. The best match of the four was between D. M. Khatau and G. D. Bhagat. The former had succumbed to the University champion in a surprisingly easy manner in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament. But yesterday these two had a gruelling fight lasting over three sets, the last one travelling up to the eighteenth game. Khatau won the verdict ultimately.

THRILLING BATTLE.

The contests in the Men's Doubles were decided without any serious opposition, only two of them running into three sets. The most thrilling battle of the day was however, between A. C. Pereira and A. G. Gupte and J. Charanjiva and Ranbir Sinv of Bombay. The former combination had the honour of winning this event in 1031, while the latter pair won the title at the Parsi Gymkhana Tournament this year. The Bandra pair were taken completely off their feet by the terrific bombardment of their opponents in the first set. In the second however, they settled down to a mighty big of war in which Charanjiva played the brilliant star and Andrew Pereira the cutest game of his career. The others were flashy and erratic which contributed in a large measure to the prolongation of the struggle on either side. The second set was decided after twenty two games were called the ex-champions bagging it at last.

At this stage, the match should have been stopped as it was getting dark. But both the parties seemed anxious to finish the fight. So it was continued in semi-darkness. Pereira and Gupte had secured a lead of four games to two in the final set. But their antagonists succeeded in drawing level. They led again at 5—4 and were within a match point. Charanjiva brought off the equaliser again by splendid finishes. It is expected the match will be played over again to-day.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.

The match in the Women's doubles was a protracted affair, although the winning collared the first set easily.

THE RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

D M Khatau beat G D Bhagat 6—3, 4—6, 10—8.

L M Khatau beat K A Noorani 6—2, 6—4.

C Gonsalves beat D D Yennemadi 6—4, 6—1.

P Buschow beat Capt. G Clarke 8—6, 1—6, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

J Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh beat R Rivor and C N Mehta 6—3, 6—1.

F R Nariman and J R Tarapore beat S V Rao and T R Mahalingam 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

M D Petit and A C Suntook beat M N Desai and H. Parikh, 6—1, 6—3.

E Fernandez and L Pereira beat K Rahim and Haridas 7—5, 6—0.

A M D Pitt and J E Tew beat Dr N R Suvarna and M R Row 6—2, 6—1.

R F Stroud and C W Owen beat J C McLean and W Cleur 8—6, 1—6, 6—1.

E V Bobb and L Brooke Edwards w.o. H H Sawantwadi and Sardar Dhar State.

P P Khergaumwalla and J A Dadysett w.o. N S Shodan and D G Desai.

J Charanjiva and Raubir Singh vs. A C Pereira and A G Gupte 6—2, 10—12, 5—5 (unfinished).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.

Mrs. M S Captain and Mrs. B H Vakil beat Mrs. A D Walwyn and Mrs. Sully 6—3, 9—7.

MATCHES FOR WEDNESDAY.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS, AT 4-15 P.M.

CENTRE COURT: AT 4-15 P.M.

Balagopal vs. B D Dhalla followed by:—J Charanjiva vs. W D C Lewis, followed by: E V Bobb and Miss L Row vs. P Buschow and Miss Von Leyden.

COURT NO. 1: AT 4-15 P.M.

S A Azim vs. P Buschow followed by: A M D Pitt vs. D M Khatau.

COURT NO. 4: AT 4-30 P.M.

Mrs. N M Levien vs. Mrs. A M Dughard, followed by: O Sutton and Mrs. Osborne Carey vs. P K S Chari and Mrs. T G Pocha.

COURT NO. 5: AT 4-15 P.M.

E V Bobb vs. C L Tibra followed by: Mrs. H B Clayton vs. Miss F Talyarkhan.

COURT NO. 6: AT 4-15 P.M.

A C Suntook vs. A G Gupte followed by: Miss L Row vs. Mrs. G C Phillips.

TO PLAY ON FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.

A C Pereira & Mrs. A M Dughard vs. V M Wanarse and Miss D Pocha.

J E Tew vs. F F Vakharia.

Mrs. S M Captain vs. Miss L Woodbridge.

Miss C M Phillips vs. Miss M J. Wadia.

CEYLON NEEDS MORE FUNDS

B. P. C. C. Appeals For Donations To Help Victims Of Malaria Epidemic

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—

The citizens of Bombay must be reading in the newspapers that Malaria in epidemic form has wrought havoc in various tracts of Ceylon during the last several weeks. The death rate has mounted to several thousands including particularly a large portion of children. It has become almost impossible for local efforts to adequately cope with a calamity of this magnitude. The areas stricken by the epidemic are, moreover, suffering from acute food shortage owing to failure of crops.

The relief measures started in Ceylon are too inadequate to meet the situation and consequently the havoc continues unabated. The need of the Ceylonese at the present hour is food, and medical relief. From certain places in India money and medicines are being sent to help the relief measures but this is nothing as compared to the great need. According to the Press reports one or two batches of volunteers from India have been dispatched to Ceylon to render medical relief to the people in distress in the affected area.

BOMBAY'S DUTY

We feel that Bombay has a duty to perform in this grave calamity which has befallen a neighbourly nation. The citizens of Bombay are known for their charity and we have no doubt that they will run to the rescue of distressed Ceylonese to the best of their abilities. Efforts were being individually made in this city for some time past by some public workers to collect medicines, money and men for Ceylon. It is rightly felt by many that unless these efforts are co-ordinated by a public institution like the Congress, the response would not be either adequate or satisfactory.

We, therefore, earnestly appeal to the citizens to render such help to their brothers and sisters in Ceylon as is within their means. We once again repeat that the urgent need is of medicines and food. We have put ourselves in communication with the organisations which are carrying on relief activities on the spot and we shall know more about the actual conditions prevailing there within the next few days.

All willing contributions of money and medicines will be thankfully received at the office of the Congress. Official receipts of the B. P. C. C. should be obtained for any contributions made.

SLIGHT RAIN IN KASHMIR & ASSAM

Western Disturbance Again Responsible

POONA, Feb 26.

The Western disturbance has caused local rain in the North-west Frontier Province, with a few falls in the Kashmir and Punjab hills. Scattered showers also occurred in South-east Bengal and Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Cox's Bazaar, half inch; Gauhati, Cherrapunji, quarter each; Sonamarg, half; Murree, quarter;

Forecast:—

Scattered light showers will recur in Kashmir, Bengal and Assam. Dry weather elsewhere.

NEW HORSES FOR BOMBAY

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk who has experienced poor luck this season, has purchased two valuable French horses MAS d'ANTIBES and ZUYDER ZEE for a stiff price.

The former was reckoned one of the best colts in France in 1933. He is by Masse de Pommes, a son of Massine, the Ascot Gold Cup winner. Zuydar Zee is by Zionist out of Friar's Lady.

Good-Bye Jack!

Jack Hobbs, the famous England cricketer, has decided to retire from first class cricket. Since he began playing for Surrey in 1905 he has scored 61,221 runs and has made 197 centuries both being records.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON GIRL'S MODESTY

Complainant Gives Evidence In Thana Official's Trial

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 26.

Further evidence was led yesterday at the resumed hearing before Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate, Thana, of the case in which Balkrishna Govind Chavan, Assistant Sanitary Inspector of the local Municipality stands charged with outraging the modesty of a fisher girl on January 9 last.

Mr. N. B. Yeravadekar, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution and Mr. W. A. Rege the defence.

Cross-examined, Hirubai Janu (14) stated that it was not true that she was tutored to make the allegations falsely against the accused. On the day of the incident she purchased fish, potatoes and condiments. Just when she entered the lane, she saw the accused keeping his cycle against the lamp post.

That day in her right hand there were four bangles and in the left five. Broken pieces of bangles were lying on the spot. She had not spoken about them to anybody before they were shown to the police. The accused caught her right hand with his left hand. She raised a cry after the accused caught her hand, pressed his hand on her breast, began to drag her and after the bangles broke down. Janka and Lala came to her rescue. They had nothing in their hands. They chased the accused, and she collecting fish waited there. The constable handed over the pieces of bangles to the police officer and Panchnama was made at 9 p.m.

After Lala Kalika Prasad Ramlal and Janka Sakhma had given evidence the hearing was then adjourned to March 8.

TWO MONTHS FOR TWO EMPTY TINS

Found guilty of theft in respect of two empty petrol tins which took place in the godown of one Yusuf Ayub on 17th inst., Abdulla Ismail (35) was convicted and sentenced to 4 months' R.I. by Mr. P. L. Thackkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The accused pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge and said that the prosecution was launced out of malice against him as he refused to give an amount of Rs. 2 to the watchman of that godown as demanded by the latter.

GWALIOR CUP TOURNAMENT

G. I. P. Fully Extended

The G. I. P. Railway experienced considerable difficulty in beating the Apollo A. A. in the Gwalior Cup Tournament last evening. The Apollo A. A. deserve credit for the fight they put up against a team that comprises of some of the leading players on this side of India. They won eventually by 3 goals to nil.

Ismail scored the first goal late in the first half after Lomas, the Apollo custodian had brought off a fine save off Pearson's hit into goal. There was no further scoring before the interval.

After resumption, the G. I. P. continued to press, but the Apollo defence kept up admirably, intercepting neatly and every man of the G. I. P. was marked fully well.

Late in the second half, Isitt beat Lomas with a stinging shot. Then Lomas brought off a couple of good saves, off Ismail and Isitt. Ismail scored the third goal, actually on the call of time.

Isitt, Sullivan and Ismail were outstanding in the G. I. P. forward line and Grostate in the defence was his own cool self. For the losers, Premlal, Barnett, Smith and Lomas played extremely well. Rebeiro, the left extreme of the Apollo's was a mere passenger throughout.

Umpire Bhoot showed poor form with the whistle. It is apparent he does not come up to the required standard and the powers that be are seriously endangering the chances of a good team by entrusting the whistle to him at this stage of the tournament.

The result:—

G. I. P. ..... 3 goals

APOLLO A. A. ..... Nil

The teams:—

G. I. P.:—Covency, Graham and Grostate; Joseph, D. Burgh and Francis, Sullivan, Pearson, Ismail, Isitt and Romer.

Apollo A. A.—Lomas, Smith and Barnett; Blake, Premlal and Gerard; D'Silva, Gibbs, Soars D'Souza and Rebeiro.

Umpires: Fernandes and Bhoot

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanians "A" vs. B. B. & C. I. Rly., at 5-30 p.m.

FIXTURES IN THE GWALIOR CUP TOURNAMENT.

The following are the matches fixed upto Saturday. All the teams are well balanced and there is bound to be keen struggle. The games are all well worth watching. Moreover, Bombay's women hockey players have been up and doing, and they turn out for practice on the Cooperage after the Gwalior Cup Match, so the public will have an opportunity to see the fair sex in action.

Thursday:—B E S T vs. Christ Church Old Boys, at 5-30 p.m.

Friday:—Customs "A" vs. Winners of to-day's match.

Saturday:—"Young Sports" vs. Cathedral Old Boys at 4-30 p.m and Bombay Port Assn. vs. Kirkee United "A" at 5-30 p.m.

GOVERNOR'S GARDEN PARTY

Many Princes Attend Function

About three thousand guests responded to the invitation of H.E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne to the Garden Party they gave on Tuesday evening.

The guests began to arrive by 4-30 p.m. and at the stroke of 5 the Governor and Lady Brabourne arrived. The guests then formed themselves into a long queue and passed on to the host and the hostess who received them in their usual charming manner.

After the reception, the guests went towards the Durbar Hall and the Shamianas where sumptuous refreshment was waiting for them. The method of taking tea is excellent in such surroundings. The party lasted for nearly two hours. Among those present were several princes who are in Bombay in connection with the Princes' Conference.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. F. More O'Farrell and Mr. R. More O'Farrell arrived at Government House on Tuesday.

H. H. the Maharaja of Morvi and Staff Officer lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne gave a Garden Party at Government House on Tuesday.

H. H. the Rt: Hon'ble the Aga Khan dined at Government House on Tuesday.

At the second annual general meeting of the Berar Chamber of Commerce held on Sunday, in the office of the Chamber, Seth Gopaldasji Mohota, the President of the Chamber, presided and the election of office bearers was held.

Acceptances For To-day's Races

Sa

The following are the acceptances for the First Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held to-morrow:

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE JHELUM PLATE

Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third. Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Isfan 9-8; Mint Master 8-10; Talha 9-8; Outlook 7-6; Ferdinand 8-10; Sun Rose 8-3; Glory 8-3, Alharith 8-3; Havana 8-3; Poppy Day 8-3, Forat 8-3; Aladdin 8-3; Lookman 8-3; Hilarity 8-3; Gold Fish 7-11; Maneck 7-11; Eastern Charm 7-11; Mabrook 7-3 and Almas 7-3.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE MUMBRA PLATE

(Division I.)

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I that have not won a race in that Class value Rs. 3,000 or over after 31st March, 1934 and for all Arabs in Class II.

Buick 9-7; Rushdi 9-3; Hazima 9-0; Samra Layali 8-13; Farhan Pasha 8-13; Mahoot 8-12; Blue Funnel 8-9; Shiniar 7-13; Copper King II 7-10; Zoolum 7-5; Darya Dil 7-3; and Nadi al Iraq 7-0.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE LEWES PLATE.

(Division II)

Distance—6 Furlongs.)

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Generous 9-4; Golden Trail 9-0; Sly Abbot 8-13; Prince Shivaji 8-13; Oratorio 8-11; Aura 8-9; Irish Right 8-9; Hatless 8-7; Betty Boop 8-7; Love Parade 8-0; Titch 8-0; Greek Jack 7-13; Battle On 7-7; Beautiful Star 7-4; and Tree Top 7-4.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE SCALTBECK HANDICAP

Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250 third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II which have not won a race in that class of over one mile after 31st March 1934.

Chebli 9-0; Berrydale 8-12; Helofalot 8-12; Garter Princess 8-5; Dalymount Park 8-5; Seaton Ross 8-3; Half-mast 8-1; Turlogh 7-13; and Superlative 7-11.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP

(Division I.)

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000 second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Naidor 9-7; Kilfinane 9-0; Eve 8-9; Crack of Dawn 7-2; Comprehension 8-8; Sweetie 8-8; Greensward 8-4; Pest 7-11; Young Bachelor 8-2; Truro 8-1; Grecian Orb 7-13; Pottage 7-11; Havana II 7-11 and Natbay 7-4.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.

(Division II)

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Fairford 9-2; Michette 9-0; Picaro 8-11; Roll Up 8-8; Himat 8-5 Grecian 8-4; Bismarck II 8-4; Teller 8-3; Dennisore 8-3; Cultra 8-1; Honeysuckle 8-1; Witch Music 7-5; Solar Barn 7-4 and Last Adventure 7-0.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500 third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a race in that class since 30th October 1934 and all horses in Class II.

Wall Street 9-4; Argo's Heir 9-4 Earlston 9-2; Heritage 7-9; Costaki Pasha 8-11; Dinos 8-9; Almeida 8-9; Myron 8-7; Dr. Strabismus 8-5; Talk 8-5; Ootman 8-3 and Follow Me 7-11.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE LEWES PLATE

(Division I.)

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Arthur 9-4; Hill Note 9-4; Lord Wensleydale 9-0; Zita 8-12; Strength 8-11; Tijiro 8-11; Miss Fisher 8-9; Hooray 8-7; Cryptogram 8-7; Clairette 8-5; Diomedol 8-5; Another Delight 8-4; Whatanight 8-4; Quick Image 8-0; Romance 8-0; and Perrier 7-13.

9th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE MUMBRA PLATE

(Division II)

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700 third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I that have not won a race in that Class value Rs. 3,000 or over after 31st March, 1934 and for all Arabs in Class II.

Mujbil Hatim 9-0; Breach 8-13; Anchor 8-13; The Viceroy 8-13; Jahan Ara 8-10; Mumrih 8-10; Kabaila 8-8; English Star 8-3; Ghaflah 8-3; Nassirwan 8-1; Madhi 7-13; Sonia 7-10; Barkhat 7-7 Aslan Boy 7-6 and Tara 7-6.

Selections For To-day's Races

Aura And Roll Up For The Daily Double

(By "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the First Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held to-day:—

1st RACE—			
GLORY	1	MICHETTE	2
SUN ROSE	2	WITCH MUSIC	3
HAVANA	3		
2nd RACE—		7th RACE—	
MAHOOT	1	TALK	1
SHINIAR	2	DR. STRABISMUS	2
COPPER KING II	3	ARGO'S HEIR	3
3rd RACE—		8th RACE—	
AURA	1	ZITA	1
GENEROUS	2	TIJIRO	2
GREEK JACK	3	MISS FISHER	3
4th RACE—		9th RACE—	
SUPERLATIVE	1	MUJBIL HATIM	1
GARTER PRINCESS	2	JAHAN ARA	2
HALF-MAST	3	MADHI	3
5th RACE—		DAILY DOUBLE	
COMPREHENSION	1	AURA & ROLL UP	
POTTAGE	2		
SWEETIE	3	DAILY TREBLE.	
6th RACE—		COMPREHENSION, TALK & ZITA	
ROLL UP	1		

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 9, 1991.
Muslim: Jilkad 22, 1353
Parsi: Shehrever 24, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h 0m
Sunset: 6h 43m
High Tide: 4-36 14-12
Low Tide: 11-40
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Public Lecture on "The Education of the Masses" by Miss Rustomji, M. A., in the Bowen Hall (Student Y. M. C. A.) Lamington Road at 6-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Music (records). 1-0 p.m. Market Rates. European Music. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

4-30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5-0 p.m. Stories in Gujerathi. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-0 p.m. Indian Programme. 6-30 p.m. Light Music. 7-30 p.m. Interval. 8-0 p.m. General and Commercial News. 8-20 p.m. Weather Report and News. 8-30 p.m. Poetry Reading. 8-45 p.m. SB The V. U. B. Quintet. 10-0 p.m. A Relay of the Proceedings of the Western India Automobile Association's Annual Dinner Gathering followed by The Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra. 11-30 p.m. Close down.

NEW ATTRACTION AT CINO-RADIO EXHIBITION

The Photo Cine-Radio Exhibition which will remain open till 2nd March will have a new attraction in the form of 16 mm. talkie films "Shikari" and "Madhuri" to be continuously exhibited from 4-30 to 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Film City's Stall. These talkies will be screened on the British-Gaumont 16 mm. sound projector. The talkie films and the projector will be exhibited for the first time in Film City's stall in this country.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Ginyo Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th instant and is due to arrive here on Friday the 28th February at day light.

The homeward P and O mail steamer 'Kaisar-i-Hind' with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

Clan Line steamer Clan Murdoch arrived London on 25th of morning.

Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald left Suez on 24th of evening.

H. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Her Highness the Maharani Sharmistha Devi Holkar has donated Rs. 1,000 to the Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, Dadar.

RAMDAS ANNIVERSARY

The Boys and Girls of the Aryan Education Society's English School, Khar (Bombay Suburb) will celebrate the anniversary of the Great Maharastra Saint Ramdas to-day (Wednesday) in the School Hall at 8 a.m. Mr. Vithalbhai J. Divecha will preside. Mrs. Somatibai Divecha and other ladies will address.

EDUCATION OF MASSES

"The Education of the Masses" will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Miss A. B. H. J. Rustomji, M.A., at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'E' Ward will meet near the Byculla Fire Brigade Station on Thursday, the 28th instant at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Sons of the Desert". To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kalia Mardan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Case of the Howling Dog" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Hips, Hips, Hooray" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Midnight Romance" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Jan-Nisar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Paddy The Next Best Thing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Rocky Rhodes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

GOREGAOKER—Chandrabhagabai beloved mother of Messrs. K. H. Goregaoker, Solicitor and G. H. Goregaoker, died suddenly of heart failure at 8 p.m. on Tuesday the 26th instant. Funeral to-day at 9-30 a. m. Dammar Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

The adjourned special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to consider the new Constitution of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"What Is Magic?" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY TALKIES LTD.

In the photo of Mr. Franz Osten and others published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Tuesday, Mr. Himansu Rai and Rai Sahib Chuni Lall were wrongly described as Directors of the Bombay Talkies, Ltd. They received Mr. Osten and Mr. Wirshing as officers of the Company.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 23rd February 1935 1,069,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 23rd February 1935 34,442,000

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April 1934 to the 23rd February 1935 2,250,000

Total during the week ending the 23rd February 1935 1,069,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 23rd February 1935 32,192,000.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 26th February 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,59,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-8-0 were allotted approximately 94 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-0-0 per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,00,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 5th March 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 8th March 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

3 The sale of intermediate Treasury Bills is discontinued with effect from Wednesday, the 27th February, 1935 until further notice. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 26th to the 25th February, 1935 amounted to Rs. 1,50,000.

DISPUTE OVER BUNGALOW

High Court Orders Defendants To Give Peaceful Possession

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court delivered judgment in the suit filed by Jamnadas Parbhudas and others against Ratanlal Chunilal and others arising out of a dispute regarding the possession of a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

The first defendant and his son the second defendant were the owners of the bungalow as members of a joint Hindu family and were residing in it along with the 1st defendant's mother and two married sisters.

AUCTION AND AFTER.

As a security for a loan of Rs. 53,500 the 1st defendant on behalf of himself and his son had mortgaged the property to Hasanali Mahomedally Kheraz and his two brothers who on the former's failure to pay the interest, sold it by auction to the plaintiffs for Rs. 38,000. The defendants, however, refused to give possession of the property to the plaintiffs, the purchasers, and the dispute was brought to the Court.

The suit was contested by the defendant mainly on the ground that the sale was not valid.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, His Lordship observed that it was well established that a mortgagee who put up the property for sale could not sell it to himself. The question for decision, therefore, was whether the plaintiffs were the real mortgagees in place of the Kheraj brothers. It was not definitely proved that the plaintiffs were the real mortgagees behind the scenes or that they had practised any fraud upon the defendants. His Lordship further held that the mortgage was made for legal necessity of the joint family and therefore the 3rd defendant was not entitled to any right of residence in the bungalow. Similarly defendants 4 and 5 had also no right of residence.

His Lordship ordered the defendants to give vacant and peaceful possession of the property to the plaintiffs on or before June 30th next and to pay compensation for the occupation of the bungalow at the rate of Rs. 200 per month until delivery of possession.

PARTY OF INDIANS ON WORLD TOUR

When the Conte Rosso sailed from Bombay on Tuesday, she carried with her a party of eighteen Indian ladies and gentlemen, most of them residents of Bombay on the first part of a world tour, the first on such a scale, a return compliment, so to speak—though it must be confessed a small one—for the visits that the world and its wife have been paying this country for years now.

The members of the party are: Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (Bart), Lady Goolbai H. Mehta, Mrs. D. S. Gamadia, Master Gamadia, aged four years, Mr. Russa H. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Jalundhwala, Miss A. D. Masani, Mr. A. H. Sacklatwala, Mr. B. R. Mucadam, Mr. Mohamed Faizuddin, Mr. Riazul Haq, Mr. Taj Mohamed, Mr. Noormohamed Haji Issa, and Mr. H. B. Hayes, the last, the representative of the American Express Company that has organised the tour, who will conduct the party and look to its comfort generally on the long four month's travel.

NATASHA BOJKOVICH

Natasha Bojkovich, the famous Prima Ballerina of the Russian Ballet, which will open its season in Bombay on Saturday at the Excelsior.

MR. OSWALD BIRLEY VISITS THE SCHOOL OF ART.

"India As It Really Is"

Mr. Oswald Birley, the celebrated Portrait Painter whose portrait of the King was a feature of the Royal Academy's Exhibition, a few years ago, paid a visit to the J. J. School of Art on Saturday. Although most of the Classes were not actually at work, several members of the Painting and Workshops Staff were introduced to Mr. Birley by the Director of the School, Mr. Gladstone Solomon.

The distinguished visitor inspected the work of the students and spent a long time in the Modelling Class and the Class of Mural Painting. He expressed keen interest in some of the panels in Bas Relief in the former Class, and in the Studies from Life of the advanced students of Painting. Mr. Birley looked at the landscapes painted by the students on their recent sketching tour at Udaipur several of which, he praised very highly. He then paid a visit to the rooms which contained the exhibits (which have recently been unpacked) from the India Society's Exhibition in London; and Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil, Honorary Secretary of the Regional Committee was present and went round with the party. Mr. Oswald Birley expressed his strong conviction that the School of Art was fulfilling an extremely useful function, and believed that it would be instrumental in encouraging Indian students to make a habit of using their eyes so as to record the pictorial subjects which India presented so lavishly. He thought that there was some danger of Indian Artists being led away to invent an India which does not exist, instead of really observing India as it really is and translating it into forms of graphic Art.

He had great confidence in the boundless artistic talents of the people and looked forward to the time when an Indian Artist of outstanding genius would arise to impose his personality not only on India but on other countries and to open the eyes of Artists and Public to the wonderful possibilities of the country as a field of Art. Mr. Birley expressed the view that an Art School on the lines of the Bombay School of Art was essential as a stepping stone towards the fulfilment of this ideal.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the 'K. R. Cama Oriental Institute,' Raveline Street, Fort, by Mr. Dhanjibhai Navroji Patel, on "Firdusi's Grand Episode of Rustam and Sohrab and its comparison with an English legend." The lecture will be illustrated by vocal and instrumental demonstrations. All are cordially invited to attend.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT

On the 22nd February 1935.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,82,94,50
Reserve coin and bullion—	
Silver coin in India	78,34,26
Gold bullion in India	41,55,27
Silver bullion in India	12,86,80
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	35,71,89
In England	14,46,28

ANATOLE VILZAK

Anatole Vilzak the leading member of the Russian Ballet appearing at the Excelsior this Saturday.

DAILY CHANGE AT REGAL

Capitol Takes A Holiday

With effect from Wednesday, there will be a daily change of programme at the Regal. On Wednesday, "Sons of the Desert" featuring Laurel and Hardy in one of their full length comedies will be screened. On Thursday "Eskimo", the epic of the frozen North is the attraction. On Friday "Dinner at Eight" with an all star cast, headed by the late Marie Dressler, Lionel Barrymore, and Wallace Beery. will be the feature picture.

CAPITOL TO BE CLOSED.

From to-day, (Wednesday), February 27th, the Capitol will be closed for a fortnight in order to permit the theatre to be entirely re-decorated and renovated. Several modern improvements will be installed and the theatre will be brought right up-to-date.

Alleged Thefts While Keeper Was Engaged In Talk

Two persons said to have been visiting the George Restaurant and Stores frequently were arrested by the Bhoiwada police on Saturday on suspicion that they were concerned in the theft of several petty articles from the Stores.

It is stated that Ghulam Hussein Mohamed Hussein with another visited the Stores for the last five months regularly and that while one of them engaged the shopkeeper in conversation the other did "shop-lifting".

CAUGHT RED-HANDED

On Saturday last the two accused visited the Stores and while the man absconding at present engaged the waiter on duty in conversation the accused is alleged to have opened a showcase and taken out some patent medicines and wrapped them in a cloth. He was caught red-handed by the manager who was keeping a watch on the two frequent visitors.

The Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, remanded him to police custody till March 11.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Islamic Research Association

The Islamic Research Association of Bombay deserves congratulations on having done very useful work during the last year. Founded in 1933 it has hardly completed two years, yet in the short space of time, it has published three important works, viz., (1) Diwan of Khaki Khorasani, (2) Two Early Ismaili Treatises, ('Haft Babi Baba Sayyidna" and "Matlubul Muminin" by Nasiruddin Tusi) and (3) "True Meaning of Religion" (Risala Dar Haqiqati Din by Shahabuddin Shah. These works are edited by Mr. W. Ivanow, a well-known Arabic scholar. The Association is lucky enough to have on its committee distinguished scholars who are well-known for their erudition and scholarship both in India and abroad. The Association hopes to publish three more important works by the end of this year including a very valuable and interesting series of lectures on Arab Navigation by the eminent Muslim scholar, Syed Suleman Nadvi. The Association deserfes encouragement from Muslim leaders and it is hoped their generosity will help the Association to fulfil the ideal, which H. H. the Aga Khan placed before them at the meeting held on Monday evening in the Town Hall.

Our Legislative Body

The Bombay Legislative Council adjourned it about 3-40 on Tuesday immediately after throwing out the Bill of Khan Bahadur Patel as the members had to attend the Government House Garden Party. Out of the two days allotted to non-official business, on the first day the Bill to control the money-lending business in the Presidency was thrown out—with the result that the poor are to continue to be left to the mercy of the money-lenders. Three members of the Council did not want to move the Bills standing in their names, notice of which had been given by them long before. The important of these three Bills was the one by Mr. H. R. Desai, seeking to amend the law of adoption. It is concluded, possibly rightly, that the presence of several women in the galleries had something to do with the unwillingness of the member to move it in this session. Before the Council met on Monday the members were approached by the women for their support in throwing out Mr. Desai's Bill. There is no doubt that they succeeded at least in seeing that it was not moved in the present session At this propaganda by the women who approached practically every member, one of the Nationalist members remarked that they would have done better, if they had come and canvassed votes of members to throw out the Finance Bill. On Tuesday the Home Member speaking against Khan Bahadur Patel's Bill pleaded for the poor villagers, who might be victimised if the Bill were to become law. It is to be hoped that the Home Member, who feels so much for the poor will induce his colleague to withdraw the Tobacco Bill, which vitally affects the poor. It is understood that the Non-Brahmin Party, at its meeting held recently, passed a resolution asking its members to vote against the Bill. It remains to be seen if all the members of this Party obey the mandate.

JAMIA MILLIA BUILDING FUND

Muslim 'Varsity Vice-Chancellor's Appeal For Help

DELHI, Thursday.

Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan, the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, has associated himself with the appeal made by Dr. M. A. Ansari for raising funds for the "Jamia Millia" building. In the course of his appeal he says:

"I have no doubt in my mind that the nation needed such an educational instituton and I feel sure that if country offers the encouragement which it so richly deserves, the day is not far off when the "Jamia Millia" will be one of the unique educational institutions of India."

THE REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
TO-DAY:
LAUREL-HARDY
IN
"Sons of the Desert"
THURSDAY:
"ESKIMO"
An Epic Of The Frozen North
FRIDAY:
"DINNER AT 8"
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1935

ARMY INDIANISATION

The ruinous cost of the Army in India and the extremely slow pace of Indianisation are ancient grievances in the country. But they still remain unredressed. They were the subject of a long debate in the Council of State on Monday, arising out a resolution, moved by Mr. Mehrotra, urging substantial reduction in the strength of British soldiers in India. Everyone who spoke on the resolution except, of course, the Commander-in-Chief, strongly supported the resolution and relentlessly exposed Government's policy. In the end, however, the resolution was defeated by 15 voting for and 26 against it. It is clear that the defeat was due solely to the official votes that were mechanically cast in favour of Government. But when men like Mr. Yamin Khan unreservedly censured the present Army policy, Government may well wonder if they have a friend left to support that policy.

End To Indianisation

The Indian speakers had an easy task in exposing Government's policy, for the pace of Indianisation is still scandalously slow and consequently the cost of the Army is still ruinously high. As Mr. Mehrotra pointed out, since 1917 there have been a total of 7,000 Officers in the Army, of whom only 195 have been Indians. And when after all the past pledges of speedy Indianisation the Commander-in-Chief lightly said that it was impossible for him to fix the rate of Indianisation, Sir Phiroze Sethna had good ground to ejaculate: "That means an end of Indianisation." Several speakers reminded Government that as far back as 1922 the Rawlinson Committee agreed that Indianisation could be completed in thirty years Yet the latest decisions of the British Government, quietly accepted by the Government of India, are that there must still be 60,000 British troops located in India and that a three to one ratio must be maintained in times of war. And as regards Commissioned Officers in the entire Army, the British have still a virtual monopoly of these posts owing to the snail's space of Indianisation. The injustice of this position must be patent even to a school-boy when it is remembered that no free country tolerates a non-national army, that a large part of the Army in India is really for Imperial purposes, though maintained at India's cost, that, as Sir Shadilal has observed, India is used as a training ground for British soldiers at India's expense, and that a British soldier costs three to four times as much as an Indian.

Utterly Unconvincing

The Army Chief's defence of Government's policy is utterly unconvincing. As regards cost it is a misleading comparison to say, as he did, that the incidence of defence expenditure in India is Re. 1-8 per head of the population whereas it is between Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 8 in the Dominions and Rs. 8 in Japan. Such a comparison ignores India's appalling poverty. However, the pertinent question now is why, if India really needs such a large army, it should not be wholly Indianised and the cost be thus considerably reduced. It has been recognised all the world over since the World War that the Indian is as good a fighter as any in the world and has far more endurance than a Britisher. The hitherto sedulously maintained myth is now wholly exploded that he is inferior to a Britisher in efficiency. The Commander-in-Chief himself admits that "there is no necessity of repeating the statement that Indians have proved their gallantry." But he ungraciously and unfairly qualifies his tribute with the words: "When Indian soldiers performed those acts of gallantry they were led by British officers." Though the Commander-in-Chief did not make the suggestion, it would be a calumny on Indian officers to suggest that they are inferior to British officers. Given the necessary training, the Indian officer has proved himself to be as efficient as any other. And there is a world of difference between a British officer leading Indian men and an Indian Officer leading his own countrymen in defence of his own Motherland That difference is fully appreciated by every country in the world Indeed, the very persons who distrust rapid Indianisation pay, at heart, a tribute to the efficiency of a wholly national army. It is not that they do not see efficiency in such an army. It is rather that they see the efficiency but too well. But their chief concern is to maintain British domination in this country.

The Petit Case

We do not believe the annals of the Police Courts in this country furnish a parallel to the case which Mr. I. S. Haji, the Additional Presidency Magistrate, decided yesterday. We refer to what is known as the Petit case in which Mr. A. G. Gray, Manager of the Bank of India, at its instance, charged Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. P. B. Petit with having dishonestly and fraudulently concealed certain ornaments and articles of jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,10,000 intending thereby to prevent the distribution of the property among the creditors of the first accused. Of the case the Magistrate himself said: "This case, in view of the length of the trial, the nature of the charge and the multiplicity of the charges in one proceeding, if not in one trial, and also in view of the innumerable legal issues that have been raised, has neither a parallel nor a precedent. The task before me is, indeed, stupendous, if not herculean." The Magistrate paid a just tribute to Counsel who rendered him assistance and handled the case with great forensic skill. From the point of view of the accused and the public who were interested in seeing that justice was vindicated a special tribute is due to the ability and brilliance with which Mr. S. G. Velinkar and the lawyers associated with him conducted the defence. The Magistrate himself deserves the congratulation of the public on the completely satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his onerous responsibility—a responsibility the like of which has seldom fallen on the shoulders of our Presidency Magistrates. Almost without precedent as the case is, it is certainly without precedent in the fact that two women belonging to one of the most respected families in Bombay have had to pass, for over a year and a half, through an ordeal, the intense mental anguish of which can only be realized by those who have borne a criminal prosecution for an offence they had never committed. They have been honourably acquitted of the charge laid against them. We shall deal in greater detail, with the case on another occasion. Meanwhile, we cannot help expressing our astonishment that the authorities of the Bank of India should have instituted such a prosecution, and supported it by evidence which the Magistrate has justly denounced in no uncertain terms. They have certainly not served the best interests of the Bank.

WHOSE FAULT?

In utter defiance of the League of Nations, Paraguay and Bolivia have been at war with each other for a number of years. Both were guilty of illegality. But the amusing thing is that it is only as a result of more definite defiance on the part of one of them that the position has been sufficiently 'regularised' to enable Geneva solemnly to proclaim that "Bolivia will henceforth be in a state of legal warfare, while Paraguay's position will be illegal under the Covenant". In the background of the past when, notwithstanding allegiance to the League, both were deliberately treating the Covenant as more contemptible than a 'scrap of paper', could any thing be more ridiculous than this solemn declaration?

But it also emphasizes the pathetic position of the League of Nations. And for all this Geneva itself is to blame. Paraguay and Bolivia have been playing the truants according to the changes in the fortunes of this war. What did the League do? Ever since the beginning of the war, the position, so far as the League of Nations is concerned has been characterised by two things. The League merely protested and reproved in an attitude that was remarkable for its unmistakable suggestion of helplessness. This, secondly, encouraged the belligerents to snub the League in turns and snub it with impunity. It is obvious, therefore, that the party most to blame is the League of Nations which had not the courage to discharge its practical obligations arising out of the failure of its verbal protests. And it is also natural that Paraguay, being in a favourable position now, should feel inclined to call the League's bluff.

"GRAB AND BRAG"

Yet one more defeat was sustained by Government in the Legislative Assembly on Monday over Mr. Aney's cut motion censuring inadequate Indianisation in the Railways. It was also a remarkable defeat as the motion was carried by a huge majority of 81 votes to 44, thus breaking the previous record of 80 votes against Government. The majority shows that the snail's pace of Indianisation is strongly resented by all the parties in the Assembly and the country. Mr. Aney left no room for doubt about the grievance when with facts and figures he pointed out that, despite all the talk, and promises of Indianisation these many years, only 33 per cent of the Railway officials to-day were Indians. If lack of training is urged by Government against Indians, they must answer why the Dehra Dun College for training officers has been abolished. It is scandalous that, as Sir Cowasji Jehangir pointed out, year after year many Indians qualified and trained in England had been appointed only to be retrenched in a few years, their places being alleged to be taken by non-Indians junior to them. The policy of empty talk of Indianisation and the continuance of the European monopoly was graphically described by Dr. Khare as one of "grab and brag."

THAT SECRET CIRCULAR

We understand that the secret circular issued by the Government of Bombay to officials regarding the National Song and the National Flag contains some more objectionable remarks than were made by the Home Member in the Legislative Council. For instance, the circular is understood to contain the following remarks: "The song is indisputably a Hindu song and observance of it as a national song should be opposed on communal grounds." Similarly as regards the National Flag it is stated that "recognition of the flag also has to be objected to on communal grounds." If such remarks are really in the circular, we cannot but state that not only are they unjustified but that there is more behind the circular than the Home Member's statement led one to believe. The members of the Council must ask for the publication of the circular.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The Committee Stage of the British Government's India Bill has not ended the opposition of the Die-Hards to the measure and the policy, though Government majority remains equally unshaken. Opinion in Britain appears to regard the measure as their only chance to deal with the problem, and the only means of dealing with it as they like. Indian opinion has absolutely no value; and the thoughts of a turn of the pendulum in the British parties in Parliament.—fanciful and remote as the possibility may be,—take no stock of the fact that neither from Labour nor from Liberals has India any hope of a substantial measure of justice. The conflict is now no longer the conflict of views. It is a conflict of interests; and where British interests are in conflict with any others, no party in Britain can dare to be just. And so, whatever the professions of stray Labour members to-day when they have no power, and no responsibility, there is no manner of doubt, that, were the tables turned, there could be no hope of any material change in policy and outlook in British governing circles, regarding the problem of India.

Better Trade

On their own domestic score, the situation is reported to be brightening Trade is said to be better; and British credit abroad stronger than ever since 1932. Though imports have grown more than exports, the adverse trade balance of over £3.00 million is, for the first time since the crisis of 1931, calculated to be met from the British "invisible exports." "The Board of Trade Journal" calculates that, for 1934, the income from British overseas investments has grown by £15 million as compared to 1933, to a total of £175 million, while freight earnings of British ships totalled £70 million,—a rise of £5 million. British Banking and other such services abroad yielded a net gain of £30 millions; other sources, 10 million; and Government transactions another 9 million—making a total of £294 million as against the excess of merchandise imports over exports of £295 million. Seemingly, this leaves a debit balance against Britain of £1 million; but it overlooks the fact that Britain has not paid her debt to the U.S.A.; and so the improvement in the national credit position is more apparent than real Industrial output in Britain has grown by 12 per cent., and is about 1 1/2 per cent higher than in 1929; but even that may be ascribed to sheltered markets at home than to a real, independent strength which would stand all shocks from foreign competition. Still, no one need scrutinise these points too closely; and a record like this may well entitle the National Government to another lease of life if an appeal to the country were made at this juncture.

Cabinet Reconstruction

Rumours or suggestions, however, of impending changes in the Cabinet may be discounted,—at least such of them as are of a radical nature. The admission of Mr. Lloyd George would, indeed, please the small Liberal bloc that still survives in Parliament, —though it may be questioned if men like Sir John Simon would be pleased by such a reconstruction of the present Cabinet. But they need not make their protest effective to the point of resignation, if Mr. Lloyd George is admitted; the Conservatives, themselves, would not have that firebrand in their midst. Certainly Mr. Neville Chamberlain would not serve in the same Cabinet as Mr. Lloyd George and it may even be doubted if Mr. Baldwin would have the stomach to swallow the wizard from Wales And Mr. MacDonald would have to go, in any case of radical reconstruction of the Cabinet,—and Mr MacDonald would not go without a fight. He has still the right, as Prime Minister, to demand an appeal to the country, and who knows, he may once again take the leadership of militant Labour.

Arms Traffic

The appointment of a Royal Commission on the Arms Traffic has made lovers of peace hopeful of a new order The terms of reference to the Commission do not, however, indicate, that whatever control and regulation of this deadly traffic are propose would suffice to eliminate the ar-

(Continued on page 13.)

Frankly Speaking

A CRYING INJUSTICE

Presiding at the Shariat Conference of the N. W. F. Province, Maulana Kifayatullah drew attention to a grave injustice that, unfortunately, prevails among certain section of Indian Muslim Society. That injustice relates to the rights of Muslim women to inheritance. The Maulana was quite right in declaring that most Muslims, though, theoretically professing Islamic doctrines, were not prepared to leave aside customs brutally tramping under foot the rights of women. The injustice cries aloud for redress as much for the sake of the women as for that of Islam which is proud of the place it has given to women in the economy of life. It is the duty of Muslim M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s to see that the right of inheritance is conceded not only in theory but also in actual practice to women.

DROP IT.

Mr. H. R. Desai has been discreet in deciding not to move his Bill to amend the Hindu Law of Adoption in the present session of the Legislative Council. He has averted a certain defeat for the measure. It is reactionary and has raised wide opposition in the Presidency. He will do well to drop the Bill altogether. At a time when earnest attempts are being made to give to Hindu women more legal rights than now legally belong to them, it is not just to bring up a measure that seeks to restrict even the few rights they enjoy. However, women will do well to keep up their agitation against the Bill and all Bills of that type.

PRESS & PRINCES' MEETINGS

The "Times of India" published yesterday details of the proceedings of the meeting of Ministers which met prior to the meeting of the Princes themselves. It also published what appears to be the full text of the resolution passed by Their Highnesses in regard to the provisions of the Government of India Bill. We have no hesitation in congratulating our contemporary on its successful enterprise in securing the full details of one meeting and the text of the resolution passed at the other. But we are afraid, we cannot, unless our information is entirely incorrect, congratulate Their Highnesses or their Ministers. We understand that a representative of the "Times of India" was actually allowed to be present throughout the deliberations. If the meetings were not open to the Press was it fair to allow one newspaper to be represented to the exclusion of others? Their Highnesses and their Ministers are perfectly at liberty to favour our Anglo-Indian contemporary—that is their own business. But what is open to objection is discrimination at the expense of others.

M. L. A.'s APPEAL FOR JAMIA

In one respect Dr. Ansari's appeal for funds to the Jamia Millia of Delhi has, we are glad to find, already met with immediate response. Its endorsement on the part of Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan, the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University and Dr. Sir Md. Iqbal, has now been followed by full support from Muslim M.L.A.'s led by Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Jinnah. It is gratifying to note that the signatories include men politically as wide apart as, for instance, Mr. Sherwani and Sir Md. Yaqub, Dr. Khan Sahib and Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan. No appeal has, in recent years, been more representative of all sects and shades of Muslim opinion. It now remains with the community to do its duty by that most unique Muslim institution of the twentieth century.

A VICIOUS PRINCIPLE.

In refunding to Mr. Dahyabhai of Dholka the sum of Rs. 1,000, which was taken from him by the Government on account of a fine imposed on his brother, convicted during the last C. D. movement, the sub-judge of Ahmedabad has done but bare justice. It is a vicious principle that the sins of one should be visited on another who is wholly innocent. But even if the principle is conceded in exceptional cases, its enforcement in the present one was grossly unjust, as the brothers lived separately. We believe there have been many instances of such injustice in dealing with the C. D. movement and but few of the aggrieved men have gone to court for redress. In view of the above decision, they will do well to assert their rights.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Government's Duty

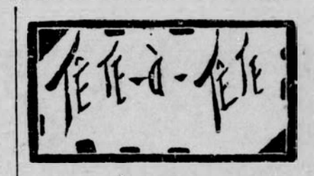
Secondly that though communal settlement is not a condition precedent to Self-Government its achievement will quicken the pace of advance towards that goal leaving the real fusion of minds and spirit to be brought about under conditions of Swaraj. The conversations now going on are a test of the sincerity of Government in seeing the various Indian communities come to an agreed settlement. We appeal to the Viceroy to lend a helping hand by securing from the Secretary of State an authoritative definition of what constitutes the requirements of an agreed settlement. Failure on the part of the Government to do so would react on their own authority because time has come when the communities concerned know that they must unite to consolidate new powers and responsibilities. They will do so but the credit for that development will go to them and the Government will find itself isolated—"Roy's Weekly"

Autonomy Or Autocracy?

The Governor of Bombay, speaking at the opening of his Legislative Council last week, cited as proof of the innocuousness of the safeguards in the Reforms Bill, that there had been no occasion for his predecessors or himself to exert their emergency powers. We are not so sure of the fact. If we remember, His Excellency himself or the reserved half of his Government invoked against textile strikers last year a law directed against revolutionary violence. Even otherwise the forbearance of the Governors may be due to the subservience of their Ministers. If the latter had been more regardful of their responsibilities to the public, the Presidency might have fared better under the last Reforms. The reserved powers are so many loaded pistols aimed at the Minister inclined to assert himself. Self-preservation is an instinct with Ministers as with other men. The Governor under Provincial Autonomy, will be an Autocrat unless he chooses otherwise.—"Indian Social Reformer"

"Penitent Sinner"

Sir Joseph Bhore stated that railways were a commercial concern and that if assistance were to be given to agriculture or industry, it should be given directly by way of subsidies. It is open, however, even to commercial concerns to help the development of indigenous industries without prejudicing their interests. The Railway Member's defence was that more or less of "a penitent sinner," but such a person may count on public sympathy only in the measure he makes amends for his past mistakes of omissions and commissions. We trust the Railway Board will learn the lesson of the Assembly's vote and will do full justice to Indian talent and Indian resources.—"Hindu."



LANDLORD'S HOUSE

Scared Away By Shots

—Anglo-India.

Landlords being themselves a paradox of modern society it is little wonder that they should own movable immovable property possessing volition and highly strong nervous system

* * * *

Their Highnesses have declared that the Government of India Bill is unacceptable to them. We beg to congratulate them—on their courage.

* * * *

We beg also to thank them. Even as two magnificent wrongs cannot make a glorious, right so 'Federation' a la Samuel Hoare (or Lord Willingdon?) plus their Highnesses' participation therein on their own conditions cannot make a democracy.

India may yet be spared a freak perversion of a constitution. And our thanks to Their Highnesses in token whereof we solemnly give the pledge (and it will not be broken) that we shall watch the struggle between Paramountcy's paramountcy and Princely sovereignty with keen and lively interest.

* * * *

We learn from an authoritative source—no other than the Secretary to His Highness the Chancellor himself that among those who took part in the "full discussion" was Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

With due deference to the Secretary, we decline to accept the accuracy of the statement. Sir C. P. could only have taken part in a partial discussion relating to the protection of the rights and privileges of autocracy. For he also partially discusses—engagements permitting—the rights and privileges of democracy.

You see, politico-constitutionally, Sir C. P. is a very good egg divided into two parts.

* * * *

We entirely agree with Mr. R. D. Bell in his latest. According to him European Inspectors of Police were paid an extra compensatory allowance because their standard of living was higher than that of Indian—we had almost said native—Inspectors of Police.

In fact, we have no hesitation in urging that the "Sahib" Inspector should be paid a higher salary 'and' extra-compensatory allowance—the higher salary because of the higher standard of living and compensatory allowance as a sort of "damages" for lowering the status of the European by placing him on the same inspectorial level as the Indian.

* * * *

As to the Indian Inspectors, the honour of being bracketted with Europeans is so much more than enough that they should immediately offer part of their present salary to enable our above suggestion to be put into force.

* * * *

By the way is it a fact that Mr. Bell's answer restricting—for the time being—his theory of race—we mean comparative standards of living to Inspectors of Police was deeply appreciated by his fellow-Executive Councillor Khan Bahadur Cooper?

* * * *

Dewan Bahadur Kambli replied in excited tones that he had replied to questions as to the application made, but he could not imagine that the details would be gone into in the shape of supplementary questions (laughter).

It is this delightful lack of imagination—rendered more delightful by vigorous confessions —that lends attractiveness to Ministerial qualifications.

* * * *

SEARCH FOR INDIA'S PRE-HISTORIC MAN

Dr de Terra's Expedition

—Headlines.

No need for the learned Doctor to undergo the trouble of geological research all over the country. We could name him a large number of living and easily accessible specimens.

* * * *

"How do you parcel out your salary old man?"

"Well, there's 30 per cent for house-keeping, mortgage 10 per cent, my clothes 5 per cent, wife's clothes 45 per cent, amusements 20 per cent....."

"Wait a bit. That's 110 per cent."

"Quite right."

Govt. Member Raises Bogey Of Outsiders

Why Trade Unions Do Not Find Favour

(Continued from page 1)

but the recognition of the fact that Labour alone was the producer of railway wealth.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram appealed to the authorities to make up their minds that when people went to them with grievances they would see them through in such a way that the people might feel that the state of things was going to be improved. He pleaded for mutual friendliness and co-operation and service between the railway travellers and the railways.

RECOGNISE UNIONS

Mr. Lahiri Choudhry protested against indiscriminate dismissals and urged re-employment of retrenched hands in preference to others. He hoped that the House would view the recognition of Unions sympathetically and impress upon Government to move in that direction as quickly as possible.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai complained of delay in deciding appeals submitted by subordinates, most of which were held up without reply. He wanted adequate relief to be given to those employees working in small stations in out of the way places. Medical aid to employees should be made available free. As regards issue of passes, he expressed the opinion that the same facilities enjoyed by clerks and subordinates should be made available to those connected with Labour Unions for attending meeting and conferences.

G. I. P. WORKERS

Mr. Frank D'Souza on behalf of the Railway Board said that in a huge concern like the Railway employing as many as 800,000 employees, it was but natural that there should be grievances, but he was glad that they were not many. Referring to the G. I. P. strike he said that the position on the 1st of this month was that the number of those waiting to be reinstated was only 156 as compared with the 17th of March 1930, when it was approximately 5,000. The total retrenched were 3,188 and the total since re-employed, 2,184. Among those who did not get re-employment, most were those who did not comply with the Government of India's communique laying down conditions of re-employment. The small figure of 156 still on the waiting list was a compliment to the administration.

The economy campaign of 1931-32 had somewhat retarded the re-employment of old hands. As for the issue of passes, Mr. D'Souza assured the House that, though conditions varied in different railways, there were few employees who did not get passes and they were temporary hands with under two years' service.

BOGIES OF OUTSIDERS

As for the recognition of Unions, the speaker from his personal experience of the 1912-13 strike, said that the danger lay in the influence of outsiders. He himself knew the conditions of work in lower ranks, because he himself had worked as a guard, and as head clerk for several years. He was several years a member of the National Union of Railwaymen in India and Burma and 'severed connection' with it only seven years ago. He read out to the House a certificate of merit which had been awarded by the above Union recently. He held that the danger of strikes came mainly from outside and since the strike of 1912 rules had been made strict and strike difficult to call unless a three-fourth majority voted for it. This had worked satisfactorily.

Nawab Saddiqali Khan said that the Railway Board were thinking out schemes after schemes, but never put them into force. He complained against the treatment of the subordinate staff, who contributed to the efficient working of the Railways.

GIRI'S CHARGE

Mr. Giri charged the Government with failure to do all that was in its power to avoid unemployment. The Government had not accepted the suggestions of the Railway Unions, which if accepted would have avoided hardships to thousands of railway workers. The system of leave by rotation, if introduced, in cases where men were found to be in excess would obviate the necessity of retrenchment on a large scale. He appealed to the Board to instruct all Agents to recognised Railway Unions and consider their suggestions made in the interests of both the staff and the railways.

BHORE'S REPLY.

Sir Joseph Bhore expressed sympathy with the points raised by Mr. Joshi. Before the proposals of the Whitley Commission were accepted, they must be considered with a view to judging their consequences on the general administration, but he assured the House that considerable progress had been made in this direction. With regard to the charge of racial discrimination, Sir Joseph read the orders of the Board issued to all railways to show that the Board definitely set its face against any kind of discrimination, class or racial.

PROVIDENT FUNDS.

The extension of the benefits of the provident fund to low paid servants on all railways would lead to an additional expenditure of half a crore, which the railways could not afford in the present economic condition, particularly when there were other claims on the resources of the railways, such as reduction in fares and greater amenities to third class passengers. As regards appeals from unrecognised Unions, he stated that the Board under the present position were prepared to consider appeals, if the agents refused to hear them.

DISPUTES SETTLEMENT BOARDS.

Sir Joseph Bhore explained at length the machinery set up in various railways to ensure better relations between railways and employees. If the machinery at present was deficient, he said, it was still capable of providing means for settlement of disputes. Concluding he informed the House that the examination of the various recommendations of the Whitley Commision with regard to labour had been practically completed and it was hoped to announce very shortly the conclusions reached.

PLEA FOR LABOUR OFFICER

Mr. Joshi replying to the debate held that the Government was not justified in delaying the consideration of the recommendations of the Whitley Commission for over four years and urged the appointments of a Special Officer to look after the interests of Labour. He said that this officer should not be drawn from the Railway service, but from the I.C.S. or any other service of that nature.

The House divided and Mr. Joshi's motion was carried by 76 votes to 45.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES

Captain Lalchand moved the next cut motion seeking to reduce the working expenses by Rs. 100 in order to discuss the excessive rates and insufficient facilities for transport of agricultural produce and livestock.

Captain Lalchand said that thousands of milch cattle left Rohtak area for big cities, like Bombay, where when they became dry, they were slaughtered. He wanted concession rates for the return of these cattles to grazing grounds, preferably to the sources of their supply. He suggested that in order to ensure the supply of cheap, unadulterated milk in large cities, the Railways should issue third class passes entitling the holder to carry sixty seers of milk free and reduce the freight on fodder and agricultural produce.

WARNING TO GOVT.

Prof. Ranga said it was a regrettable fact that agriculturists, who made negligible profits, suffered at the hands of Railways in the matter of freights, while coal mine owners and shipowners, who made crores of rupees profits, benefited. He warned the Government that if nothing was done in time to ameliorate the lot of agriculturists, the consequences would be very grave.

DOING ITS BEST.

Mr. De Souza, Director of Railway Traffic, said that the Railways were doing all that they could do assist in the free movement of agricultural produce. He informed Captain Lalchand that the rates for fodder on N. W. Railway were the lowest charged by any railway. At the time of fodder scarcity the rates were further reduced to 3 1/2 annas per wagon per mile. Railways were now carrying seeds, seed plants etc. at low rates. The question of transport of dry cattle had been recently considered and as a result the rates had been reduced from 5 annas per wagon per mile to 4 annas per wagon per mile. These were very low rates and this fact was not realised by those, who demanded a reduction.

MOTION CARRIED.

Captain Lalchand said he was prepared to withdraw his motion after the assurances given by Mr. De Souza. But the House refused permission and the cut motion was carried by 72 votes to 41.

WAGON INDUSTRY.

Mr. Sarma moving a cut of Re. 1 in "working expenses" to discuss the wagon policy of the Government, said that he was pleading the cause of the Indian wagon industry. He protested against State competition with private enterprise. He held that the re-opening of the Peninsular Locomotive Works was against the pledges given to the wagon industry at different times and thought that it would deal a great blow to manufacturers in the country.

GUILLOTINE APPLIED.

As the clock struck five no further discussion was possible and the President applied the guillotine and the rest of the demands were adopted without further division.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

HALIDE EDIB AT CALCUTTA

Advises Muslims To Stand By Hindus

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Madame Halide Edib Hanum who arrived here yesterday was presented with an address of welcome this morning on behalf of the Muslim students of the Calcutta Colleges, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University presiding.

Replying to the address Madame Halide Hanum said that there is nothing in Islam, which prevents the Muslims from standing shoulder to shoulder with the Hindus, Parsis, Sikhs and others in the task of achieving national emancipation. A true Muslim should feel proud of the noble achievements, not only of the Moghul Emperors, but also of Ashoke, the Great.—United Press.

Madame Halide Edib's Programme

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Madame Halide Edib Hanoum delivered her first of the series of the University extension lectures this afternoon at the University Senate Hall in the presence of a huge audience. The theme of the lecture was "Turkish Republic".

After finishing her Calcutta programme, she proceeds to Hyderabad (Deccan) from where she comes to Wardha and spend a few days with Mahatma Gandhi. She takes her boat at Bombay on March 14, next.—United Press.

DUTT TO MOVE FOR BOSE'S RELEASE

NEW DELHI, February 26.

Mr. Akhil Dutt, Deputy President of the Assembly, has tabled a motion urging the Governor-General in Council to take steps for the immediate release of Mr. Sarat Bose, a member of the Assembly, now under detention under Regulation III of 1818.—United Press.

CHETTIAR'S QUESTION ON C.-IN-C.'s SPEECH

NEW DELHI, February 26.

Mr. Avainashalingam Chettiar, Member of the Assembly, has tabled a short notice question regarding the speech made by the Commander-in-Chief in the Council of State yesterday in reply to Mr. Mehrotra's resolution asking for a substantial reduction in the strength of the British element in the Indian army.

Mr. Chettiar inquires as to when was the expert inquiry, referred to in the Commander-in-Chief's speech, was made; what were the personnel and the terms of the reference of the Inquiry Committee; and, to whom the committee submitted its report.

"Are the Government prepared to lay on the table of the House" Mr. Chettiar asks, "a copy of the report. What are the main recommendations of the Expert Inquiry Committee?" —United Press.

INDIANISATION OF RY. SERVICES

Mr. Aney's Cut Motion Carried

In the Assembly on Monday, Mr. Aney, the Nationalist leader moved a token cut of Rs. 100 with a view to raising the question of Indianisation of the railway services. He declared it pained him that Government should have failed to satisfy the non-official side. Instead of progress, there had been retrogression. Ever since 1924-25 when the railway finances had been separated and the principle of Indianisation laid down, progress had been slow. Even the proportion of recruitment suggested by the Lee Commission had not been maintained on the ground that in Burma Europeans were appointed.

Government's explanation, Mr. Aney continued, was that according to the understanding with Burma Government Indians were not to be appointed in Burma, and if suitable Burmans were unavoidable, then Europeans were to be appointed. Mr. Aney asked when that treaty had been arrived at and how Burma, a subordinate Government, could take up that attitude. He blamed Government for its anti-Indian policy which had been secretly carried on in Burma to bring about separation.

LOW PERCENTAGE OF INDIANS.

Mr. Aney stated that in spite of the Lee Commission's proportion of recruitment, only 38 per cent. of the railway officials to-day were Indians, and at that rate it would take centuries for a railway to be Indianised and many centuries for the army to be Indianised.

Mr. Aney declared that the only way to Indianise the railway services was to stop European recruitment (Applause). He also stated that even the present system of Indianisation was not being scrupulously and honestly carried out and asked why the Dehra Dun College for training had been abolished.

Mr. Fazlul Haq observed it would not be enough merely to Indianise the railway services, but it was necessary to give proper representation to minority communities such as Muslims.

Sir Henry Gidney said Indianisation was at a standstill, not only in the higher grade, but also in the subordinate grade of company-managed railways. He admitted, however, that for high technical jobs trained men must be sent for from England for sometime to come. He would support a cut only if Sir Joseph Bhore failed to prove that the policy of Indianisation had been carried out on all the railways.

Dr. Khare so long as exploitation continued, there was no hope of Indianisation. The whole administration was based on "grab and brag."

TECHNICAL EXPERTS.

Sardar Sant Singh said they were asked to believe that a small country like England could supply experts for the technical departments of the railway, and that despite education and good training India was unable to do so. He was not prepared to believe that, unless it were proved that Indians had an inferior brain.

U Ba Si protested against the statement that qualified Indians were not available for the Indianisation of railways.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir asserted it was most disappointing that while the Railway Board had given undertakings for Indianisation year after year many Indians qualified and trained in England had been taken on in the railways but after short periods retrenched.

Mr. Ramnaravan Singh asked if Indianisation were achieved where the British would go to. (A voice: Go home). He asked what would Indianisation do for the good of the country and what it had done hitherto. Indians under Government were more dangerous enemies of liberty than Europeans.

Mr. Nannan Mahomed supported the motion, but held that the condition of Muslims in railway services was absolutely deplorable. Government seemed only to care among the minorities for Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians.

Mr. Fagirchand urged the abolition of the divisional system, as it had led to an increase in the number of superior officers.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

Sir Joseph Bhore, replying, affirmed Government were committed to a policy of Indianisation and had taken every step to give effect to it in practice. He gave figures for last year, showing that since 1924 the ratio of Indian recruitment had risen to 74.62 per cent. in the superior services and 79 per cent. in the gazetted posts and that since 1926 the Indian element in gazetted posts had increased from 28 to 38.79 per cent. whereas the European element had decreased by 17 per cent.

Sir Joseph admitted that company-managed railways did not come up to the State-railway standard in recruiting Indians, but the Railway Board would continue to exert pressure in that behalf.

He informed Muslim members that the Chief Commissioner for Railways would meet Railway Agents next month to discuss whether any special machinery was required to give effect to the recent decision regarding the recruitment of minorities. If special machinery were required, Government would not hesitate to bring it into effect.

POSITIONS IN 1924 & 1935.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that as regards the paucity of Indians in the higher posts the Railway Board was a striking example to refute the allegation; whereas 15 Europeans and two Indian officers worked on the Railway Board in 1924, the position to-day was 8 Indians and 6 Europeans.

Mr. Aney's cut motion was carried by 81 votes to 44.

J. P. C. DEBATE AND CABLE TO HOARE

Asaf Ali Tables Short Notice Question

NEW DELHI. Feb. 25.

Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., has tabled a short-notice question enquiring as to what conclusions the Government of India have reached regarding the result of the debate on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report in the Assembly and if they have communicated their conclusions to the Secretary of State for India.

He further wants to know what conclusions they have reached regarding the results of similar debates in various Provincial Legislatures, the opinions of the Indian newspapers, English and Vernacular, and the resolution of the Indian National Congress, All-India Liberal Federation and All-India Muslim League relating to the same subject.

Are the Government prepared to lay on the table of the House a copy of the despatch, if any, sent to the Secretary of State for India?—United Press.

Stormy weather continues throughout British Isles and heavy snowfalls have occurred in South Wales and other parts. In Southern England storms were accompanied by lightning and had and considerable damage was caused. Mountainous seas broke over Chesil Beach isolating Portland Bill from the mainland.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Their Attitude Is Bombshell That Alters Whole Situation, Says Lord Wolmer

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The executive of the Indian Defence League, after meeting in the House of Commons made the following statement:

"Th whole situation being altered by the Princes' action the League is not making any statement until Government have decided what action it proposes."

Lord Wolmer commented to Reuter that it was a bombshell which alters the whole situation. Sir Samuel Hoare time and again said everything depends on the Federation. This shows a complete breakdown of Government policy.

On the other hand it appears to be the idea of Ministerial circles tonight that no fundamental differences are to be adjusted between States and Government's proposals. It is felt that some extent of the misunderstandings may be responsible for the differences of view of certain point and it is hoped that may be possible to disperse any anxieties which may have arisen by amendments not affecting the structure of the measure.—Reuter.

ANOTHER SCENE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Two Men In Public Gallery Interrupt Minister

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 25.

There was a brief scene in the House of Commons last evening. While Mr. W. Elliot was replying to the debate on agricultural matters two men in the public gallery jumped to their feet yelling "Down with the Unemployment Act. Down with the National Government", and hurled sheaves of blue papers into the Chamber. Attendants and plain clothes men promptly seized the interrupters and quickly hustled them from the gallery.

The whole incident occupied barely a couple of minutes. The leaflets found contain a call on behalf of the Independent Labour and Communist parties for united action of the working class to smash the Unemployment Act and the National Government.

KID BERG BEATEN

(Special Cable.)

PARIS February 25.

Gustave Humery outpointed Kid Berg in a ten-round fight. The bout was fairly even.

MORE VICTIMS OF FRENCH LINER TRAGEDY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

TUNIS, Feb. 26.

Explosion on board "Gouverneur General Jounart" which alarmed the whole town was due to the ignition of numerous cases of fireworks being unloading from hold. In addition to the casualties mentioned yesterday a French businessman was killed and five dockers were seriously injured.

Gales Play Havoc In Britain

Five Bombing Machines Forced To Land In Blinding Snowstorm

LONDON, Feb. 26.

During the week end Britain experienced heavy gales inland and round the coast, with heavy snow in the north and rain in the south.

Five bombing machines of the Glasgow auxiliary squadron, of which Lord Douglas and Clydesdale, Member of Parliament, is Squadron-Leader, and three planes of the Edinburgh Squadron, commanded by his brother, Lord George Douglas Hamilton, encountered a blinding snowstorm off the Northumberland Coast, and were forced to land.

Despite the density of the storm no one was hurt seriously, although one machine, striking rough ground, turned over, the pilot and observer being badly shaken.

Vessels round the coast encountered extremely heavy weather and several distress calls were answered by lifeboats.

PLIGHT OF LIGHTSHIPS' CREWS

After waiting for twelve days for relief which was overdue because of the almost continuous southwesterly gales, the crews of four lightships off the Irish Coast at Wexford were brought ashore at Rosslare during the week end. For 26 days the men had been isolated and their supplies of fresh food had run out while the water supply had to be rationed.

The crews were only relieved at considrable risk, as heavy seas were still running.—B. O. W.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED

Italo-Abyssinian Deadlock Continues At Addis Ababa

ROME, February 26.

The Foreign Office representatives informed Reuter late last evening that no agreement had been reached at Addis Ababa where the discussions have hitherto centred on the question of the neutral zone. There is no sign of a settlement of other questions in dispute.—Reuter.

"HOOD"-"RENOWN" COURT MARTIAL

Rear Admiral Pleads Not Guilty To The Charge

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

With full ceremonial the Court-martial opened in the Naval barracks at Portsmouth at 10 a.m of Rear-Admiral Bailey on the charge of negligently or by default on the 23rd January, suffering "Hood" and "Renown" be hazarded. Nine officers ranging from the rank of Admiral to Captain formed the Court. All were seated at a huge oval table. The court-room accommodates 300 persons half of whom are naval officers and half public.

Paymaster-Captain Siddalls was Judge-Advocate, Vice-Admiral W. M. James known in the navy as "Bubbles," the original of Millais famous picture, was the prisoners "friend." Rear-Admiral J. A. Troup, navigation expert, was the Prosecutor.

The proceedings were taken under the Naval Discipline Act 1866. The letter signed by Troup was read stating that it appeared that Rear-Admiral Bailey was to blame in that having ordered the "Renown" to close on the "Hood," he failed to take action to prevent the development of the situation wherein risk of collision arose. Rear-Admiral Bailey pleaded not guilty.

The first witness, Commander E. V. Lees, Navigating Officer of the "Hood," gave evidence that on the 23rd January orders from the Admiral for inclination exercise were obeyed absolutely. When the signal was hoisted form the single line ahead, he estimated that the "Renown" was some nine cables from the "Hood." He heard no orders from the Admiral Bailey to the Flag Captain before the collision. As near as he could judge, two minutes elapsed between the order for the "Hood" to turn from the "Renown" and the collision. The Captain was then in charge of the ship.

ADMIRAL BAILEY ACQUITTED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Real Admiral Bailey was found "not guilty". After evidence of the officers of the "Renown" and the "Hood" with regard to the distance between the ships and the time, which elapsed between Admiral Bailey's signalling the "Renown" to proceed in line ahead and the collision, Admiral Bailey, in a statement to the Court, said that his impression at the time of the collision was that the "Renown" was carrying out the manoeuvre badly. He was confident that if the signal had been acted upon no collision would have occurred.

SWORD RETURNED

There was a dramatic scene at the conclusion of the court martial when the President of Court, Vice-Admiral E. A. Astley-Rushton, himself handed back Admiral Bailey's sword, which was given up at the opening of the court martial, after which a number of fellow-officers shook hands with Admiral Bailey and warmly congratulated him.

PEPPER INTERESTS TO BE MERGED

Move To Prevent Sudden Fall In Prices

AMSTERDAM, Feb 25

All the Dutch and Dutch-Indian pepper interests decided to-day to co-operate with the British and Danish Pepper Committee in order to liquidate gradually the existing heavy stocks, thus prevent a sudden fall in prices.

It is learned that the losses of the Dutch companies are relatively small, and that British firms sustained very heavy losses.

The co-operation of Dutch firms will also enable arrangements to be made for new crop.—Reuter.

GEN. STAFF CHIEF ON INSPECTION TOUR

LONDON, Feb. 26.

General Sir Archibald Montgomery Massingberd, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, will leave England on February 28th to carry out his tour of inspection in Egypt, Palestine and Sudan, travelling from Marseilles in the liner "Strathnaver." He will arrive at Cairo on March 6 and travel by Air to Khartoum on March 9 returning to Cairo on March 13. Before leaving Egypt for Palestine on March 20 he will visit Ismailia. He will also visit Transjordan and will leave for England at the end of March.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR'S VISIT TO LONDON

Important Problems Discussed With British Statesmen

LONDON, Feb. 25.

A general discussion of the proposed Danubian Pact and a review of the Austrian internal, political and economic situation were the chief topics of discussion between Dr. Schuschnigg, Baron Von Berger-Waldenegg and British statesmen. Questions of the Hapsburg restoration and the increase of the Austrian Army were not mentioned.

The courtesy nature of the visits is stressed in Anglo-Austrian circles. No agenda has been drawn up. The Chancellor was able to produce figures showing that recently there was considerable improvement in Austria's financial position.

In view of the informality of the visit no communiques have been issued but it is known that Dr. Schuschnigg is gratified at his reception.—Reuter.

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Late Mr. Montagu And "Vande Mataram"

HOW HE RESPECTED INDIANS' NATIONAL SENTIMENT

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was considerably amused to read the laboured and extraordinary explanation given by the Home Member on this subject in reply to a member's questions during the current session of the Council. The same was as ingenious as it was original; but it was far off the mark and could hardly have satisfied even the apologists of the Government. Curiously enough, such a policy is not the monopoly of this country alone, and appears to have been freely adopted with equal rigour and unreasonableness at all times and during all periods of human history.

After the fall of the first Empire, when Louis Bonarparte (afterwards Napoleon III) was yet a young man and desparately struggling to secure for himself the heritage of his forefathers, he applied to the Bourbon King of France for permission to serve in the French army. He got a reply saying that he would not only be allowed to do so but even given special facilities and a high position in the army, provided that he undertook thenceforth never again to use the name of "Bonaparte' on any condition. This cruel stipulation was made no doubt because that magic name stirred the imagination and the patriotism of the people as nothing else did. And the Bourbons not only knew it but intensely hated it for reasons which can be easily understood! As was to be anticipated, young Napolean III contemptuously refused the offer and said that he would much rather die than give up his family name of which he was immensely proud.

We come across similar instances pretty frequently in the Hitsory of India. The last King of Satara, when he was dethroned and practically imprisoned in his own capital, although otherwise treated with consideration by the Government, was forbidden to use his old familiar title of "Satara Maharaj" by which endearing appellation he was popularly known throughout the Deccan. This prohibition was enforced with such unreasonable rigour that even innocent people speaking of or referring to him as such out of regard for his historic family and past traditions, incurred the serious displeasure of the authorities and were looked upon as hostile to the Government.

I also well remember how on a memorable occasion about 30 years ago with two or three similar other enthusiastic young men, I mounted the top of my carriage and hailed Mr. Gokhale, the President of that year's Congress-session, with loud and vociferous shouts of "Vand-e-Mataram" as the long procession wound its way to his residence through the picturesque streets of Benares, merely because this song had even then been tabooed and prohibited by the authorities as something very harmful and heinous. The police watched the proceedings, but said or did nothing.

The attitude of the authorities in regard to the National Flag also has the same result. It makes the people more determined in their resolution to have their way, with the result that to-day even those who were at one time indifferent both to the song and the flag are now among their most ardent and determined supporters and advocates.

It is however gratifying to note that people in the highest authority never take the same view of these manifestations; but if anything treat them with respect. Mr. Montague in his Indian Diary, refers to an occasion on which, after a lunch in his honour given by a member of his commission, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, "a young woman played and sang (what he terms) that harmless and wailing song "Vand-e-Mataram" (Hail to the Motherland) proscribed once as illegal and, therefore, made enormously popular with the Indians." He adds: "Basu turned to me and said, "We always stand up when this song is sung. Do you mind? Of course, I said 'No', and we all stood up." Then, adding humorously, he says "I do not think Maffey (the Private Secretary to the then Viceroy) will ever forget it!"—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Canvassing By Officials

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We have read with surprise your Lobby Correspondent's note in last Saturday's issue of our paper, in connection with our voting on the Finance Bill.

We entirely repudiate as unfounded and incorrect the allegation made therein that the Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto brought undue pressure on us to vote for Government. Such a charge is unfair both to the Hon. Minister and ourselves.

We do not blame your correspondent, as we assume that due to his lack of knowledge he honestly accepted incorrect information conveyed to him by someone, who is apparently trying to do mischief behind the curtains.

We may inform you that the Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto has been the leader of the Muslim Party in the Bombay Legislative Council ever since the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, and he still continues to lead the Muslim Party. Therefore, when there is no definite decision of the Party, we naturally invariably consult him, and he is expected to advise us. This constitutional course can by no means be regarded as undue pressure or canvassing. We voted for the Bill, because we were convinced that it was essential in the interests of good government, and this is not a new taxation but has been in force for a decade and renewed from year to year on account of the unsatisfactory finances of the Presidency.

We hope you will be so good as to publish this letter prominently in your paper as soon as possible.—Yours, etc.,

JAM JAN MAHOMED.
MIR ALLAHADAD

Council Hall, Bombay.
Feb. 25.

Sindhi Text Books

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been observed that the prices of Sindhi books published for the Matriculation examination are usually very high, considering the labour of the Editors who do nothing but select pieces from different books, not a single line of poem being written by them.

The system followed by the Text Books Committee in Sindhi for Sindhi Books is to price the books on the number of pages at the rate of 0-0-1 per page.

If this system were followed by the Board of Studies it would greatly reduce the price of books and thus relieve poor parents of the unnecessary extra burden.

Further, these editors, not being satisfied with the large sum of money got from the highly priced books, sell the whole edition to a book-seller who bids the highest amount and, therefore, such the book—seller cannot afford to give the usual discount to other booksellers.—Yours, etc.

KASHI RAM.

Plight Of Railway Workers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The employees of the B. and C. I. Ry. particularly the Line Staff of Kotah Division are weighed down with various difficulties with regard to hours of work, scales of pay, and leave.

The Indian Railway (Amendment) Act of 1930 was implemented in 1931 and discontent followed in its wake. By this Act hours of work were revised without any corresponding increase in the numerical strength of the workers. This revision has saddled the workers with extra work and the administrative inefficiency.

The assurances of the General Traffic Manager were violated and the Heads of departments are instructed to work shorthand without filling up vacancies. Again, some posts of the relieving staff are done away with and men from low grade are entrusted with responsible work in high grades. Thirdly, temporary staff is being entertained during the season ignoring the claims of the poor workers who are on compulsory leave. Lastly as a man riding two or more horses at a time, the Deputy Station master of Shamagarh is working under three capacities as ticket collector, signaller and booking clerk.

Guards of Rutlam District are none the better. They are often compelled to work under-rest. Permanent ticket collectors are entrusted with the responsible work of guards without giving them relieving allowance even.

The operation of leave rules too is more discouraging mainly, with the mental staff. Some people are compelled to wait for passes off duty as a result of the anomalous division of duties among the District Traffic Superintendent, who is to deal with passes and leave, and the Traffic Inspector who is to arrange relief. Some people are not able to avail of their leave and it is dissolved by the year's end. The operation of these leave rules is so unpopular that a pointsman of Badbarata has given legal notice to the Traffic Inspector and had to resign his job as he claimed compensation for the death of his wife as he was not allowed to take her to Agra Civil Hospital to put her under better medical treatment,

These grievances are ventilated through several Committees wherein the staff is represented. But such a representation has proved to be absolutely useless.—Yours, etc.,

"DISCONTENT."

Kotah, Feb. 24.

An Amod Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last two or three months, street-lighting and sweeping of public roads has been stopped by the Amod Taluka Local Board. As the village is plunged into darkness at night, safety of person and property is endangered. Heaps of dirt also accmulate on the roads giving forth bad smell. If proper precautions are not taken in time, any epidemic like cholera is likely to break out.

Will the President of The District Local Board take notice of this state of things?—Yours, etc.,

NAVANITLAL HARJIVAN SHAH.

Women And The Veil.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The custom of "purdah" was introduced by Islam in the world, and by this custom a woman was expected to hide her whole body except her face and palms from the sight of men. She could and did work with men, even accompanied them to battlefield and nursed the wounded soldiers in the life-time of Mahomed, but all the time hiding her form.

Centuries have elapsed since the introduction of the "purdah" in which time it is quite natural it must have undergone some change as many other things have.

History tells us that great Moghul kings were responsible for this abuse of the "purdah." They used to keep a large harem and thus for the sake of keeping the women away from doing any mischief they adopted stricter form of "purdah" which was adopted in the later centuries by the rich aristocrats. Thus the present system of "purdah" is a relic of the olden times and not the true and genuine one once universally loved.

The "purdah" as introduced by Mahomed was a medicine for the soul, nay more, it was the shield that guarded the virtue from the sword of vice; it was a bridge spanning the ocean of eternal damnation towards Nemesis.

Purdah (of course the one recommended by Mahomed) never militated against education or liberty of women. On the contrary, it emphasised the need for the right kind of education education that would help them to keep on their virtuous path, to keep the purity of their soul and to manifest its divinity.

In modern education I do not see anything that will help them to maintain the nobility of their soul, but it makes them children of vanity, always ready to eclipse their sisters in painted beauty and immodest dress. It gives them false views on and a wrong angle of vision of this life.

I do not wish to express orthodox views on the subject, by speaking against equality of men and women. Women are equal to men, but their worth and influence are in another sphere.

A man will not prove himself half successful in keeping the harmony of domestic affair, as a woman, and a woman will be less than half successful in keeping the regularity of an office or a workshop, and yet if a woman claims that she is as capable as a man in managing business affairs, I wonder who will look after babies and domestic welfare.

Modern girls will not find any difficulty in finding an answer to such a question, but it remains with us to weigh the grains of truth in their statement.

Women by their economic independence have added volumes of misery and pain, instead of mitigating them. Men in order to please a woman employs her in a place of man. Thus women increase already the bulky list of unemployed men.—Yours, etc.,

AYAZ S. PEERBHOY.

133, Hill Road
Bandra.

Dr. A. J. Sanghani, who is a medical graduate of the Bombay University, has just returned to India after having won the M R C P., M R C S., and D. T. M., and H. degrees in England.

FIRST NAGPUR AIRMAN ARRIVES FROM CROYDON

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

Airman Manohar Gore who arrived here this evening is the first Nagpurian to fly from Croydon to Nagpur covering a distance of nearly 7,000 miles. Gore left Croydon on 14th instant piloted by Pilot Instructor Hencock and halting at several places arrived at Karachi yesterday. He left Karachi at 9 a.m. to-day and halting at Rajkot and Mhow reaching Kamptee at 5-50 p.m.

Communal Representation In Cabinet

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

Ten out of thirteen members of the Madras Council Moslem Party waited on the Governor to-day in a deputation at the Secretariat. The deputationists complained of the keen discontent felt by the Moslem community in the matter of the non-appointment of a Moslem member in the Madras Cabinet as well as in the Madras Services Commission.

Their community, they held, was most inadequately represented in the various services and they urged His Excellency to give them due communal representation both in superior and subordinate services. It is understood that the Governor promised to look into the representations.—A. P.

EXPRESS RUNS INTO GOODS TRAIN

LUCKNOW, Feb. 25.

News has been received here of a collision that has taken place near Saharanpur station, where the Lahore Express is reported to have run into a goods train. The Lahore Express, which reaches Lucknow in the afternoon did not arrive till the evening.

Further details of the occurrence and the loss are not available.—United Press.

HIGH COURT FOR C. P.

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

A communique says that the Secretary of State has approved the local Government's proposals for establishing a High Court having jurisdiction in the Central Provinces and Berar.—A P.

King Of Siam At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

The King of Siam was a passenger by the East-bound Dutch air mail to-day piloted by Parmentier.—A. P.

BROADCASTING IN FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, Feb. 26.

The Frontier Government will formally open the Peshawar broadcasting scheme at 6-30 p.m. on the evening of March 6. All the apparatus in connection with the scheme has been fitted, and twelve receivers have been installed in the villages within a radius of 25 miles.—A. P.

The Port Officer, Okha Port wires from Okha Port, under yesterday's date:—

The S. S. Wolfsburg of the Hansa Line arrived on the 17th instant, discharged 36 tons of general cargo from Hamburg. Bremen and Antwerp and left the same day. S. S. Gazana of the British India line arrived on the 20th instant discharged 141 tons of general cargo from Calcutta and left on the 21st instant.

Magistrate's Strictures On Prosecution Methods

Insolvency Court Used As Police Station

EMERGENCY WITNESSES, AN UGLY EPISODE

Utter Absence Of Legal Testimony Demolishes Case

Holding that the prosecution case wholly rested upon suspicion and that there was no reliable legal testimony to bring home the charges against the accused, Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, acquitted Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. P. B. Petit of the charges of cheating the Bank of India the creditors of Mrs. Gulbai by fraudulently concealing certain jewellery.

FAILURE TO PROVE

The Magistrate in the course of a very lengthy judgment which covered 85 closely typewritten sheets observed that the prosecution had failed to prove that Mrs. Gulbai Petit possessed ornaments after the pledge with the Provident Investment Company in 1929.

The case was the sequel to a promissory note executed jointly and severally by Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Jehangir Petit to help the latter to raise a loan from the Bank of India.

"SEVERE STRICTURES"

The Magistrate characterised "the omnibus complaint" as a "memorandum of the grievances of the Manager of the Bank of India."

Severe strictures were passed on the prosecution witnesses Jehangir Petit, Dwarkadas Jugalkishore, Bhide and Narbheram.

Jehangir's evidence, the Magistrate observed, disclosed bitter animosity and malice towards his mother, sister and brother who were accused in the case.

"Retaliation was rampant throughout his evidence, and it was the main motive that actuated him." His vague and evasive replies and his vindictiveness had been dominant characteristics of the manner and demeanour in which he had given his evidence.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED IN PETITS CASE

CONTRADICTED AT EVERY STAGE.

Dwarkadas Jugalkishore's evidence, the Magistrate observed, was contradicted at every stage and his "volte face" in some instances, were indeed inexplicable. "The extent of absurdity in his evidence knows no bounds."

EMERGENCY WITNESSES

Bhide and Narbheram, the Magistrate characterised as "Emergency witnesses." Their evidence was an ugly episode in this important prosecution, and there was no doubt that this evidence was entirely an after thought. Even the prosecution counsel, it had been urged by the defence counsel, refused to touch it with a pair of tongs.

MAGISTRATE'S STUPENDOUS TASK.

The Magistrate paid a glowing tribute to counsel in the case for assisting him to discharge a task, which if not herculean was certainly stupendous, in view of the multiplicity of charges in one proceeding, which neither had a parallel nor precedent.

JUDGMENT

The Magistrate first referred to the delay in the disposal of the case which, he said, was inevitable. The accused in not indulging in an unreasonably long cross-examination, notwithstanding the gravity and multiplicity of the charges, had considerably economised the time of the court. But the proceedings in the case could have been shortened, if the complaint in the case had been restricted to the facts material and relevant to the charge relating to the jewellery. The omnibus complaint was a memorandum of grievances of the Manager of the Bank of India. It had referred to the history of the Petits from 1915 to 1933, and as a result of the large volume of evidence produced eight charges were framed by Mr. G R Khairaz, the Magistrate to whom the case was transferred from the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

NEITHER PARALLEL NOR PRECEDENCE.

Continuing the Magistrate said: This case, in view of the length of the trial, in view of the nature of the charge and the multiplicity of charges in one proceeding, if not in one trial, and also in view of the innumerable legal issues that have been raised, has neither a parallel nor a precedence. The task before me is indeed stupendous, if not herculean. In the discharge of this task, I have no hesitation in the least to state that I have had the enormous assistance from counsel in this case, who have handled the case with great forensic skill.

THE CHARGE-SHEET.

Dealing with the charge, Mr. Haji observed that Mr. A. G. Gray, the Manager of the Bank of India, the complainant, charged the accused with having dishonestly and fraudulently concealed certain valuable ornaments and articles of jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,10,000, between 21 January 1931, and 16th February, 1932, intending thereby to prevent the distribution of the property among the creditors of the first accused. The accused had pleaded not guilty to the charge. From the nature of the charges, it was evident that the prosecution did not charge the accused with any offence against public justice, but under sections 421, 422 and 424 namely offences relating to private property.

After setting out the issues raised in this case, the Magistrate observed that the facts disclosed were not only complicated, but also covered a long period of the history of the Petits. On account of the monetary difficulties of Mr Jehangir Petit in 1927, a promissory note was executed in favour of the Bank for Rs 1,50,000 by Mrs Gulbai Petit who came to his assistance and Mr. Jehangir Petit. In July 1928, the loan was renewed and a further sum of Rs. 50,000 was borrowed, making the total Rs 2,00,000. In September 1929, the amount due to the Bank was not paid. In April 1930, a sum of Rs 50,000 was paid by Mrs. Gulbai to the Bank owing to the failure of Jehangir to pay the debt.

On May 16 that year, the Bank demanded repayment of the balance, and as it was not paid, the Bank obtained a decree from the High Court for the amount.

The Magistrate then referred to the various negotiations that took place and said that in July 1931, the Bank attached the interest of Mrs. Gulbai in certain properties and jewellery pledged with the Provident Investment Company. Mrs. Dinbai then came forward and made a protest, contending that she held a second mortgage on these properties. The Magistrate here referred to the point raised by Mr. Telinker in regard to these properties and observed that Mr. Lam had in a very able manner urged that these transfers were not fraudulent transfers without consideration. In fact, even the prosecution had admitted there was consideration.

INSOLVENCY COURT AS POLICE STATION.

In August 1931, the Bank presented a petition to have the first accused adjudicated an insolvent. In the course of her public examination, she had stated that she did not possess any jewellery beyond that pledged with the Provident Investment Company.

For the defence, it had been contended that if there had been any fraudulent transfers or dishonest concealment relating to an insolvent, it should have been inquired into in the Insolvency Court.

The Magistrate accepted the defence contention and observed that it had appeared to him that the prosecution had used the Insolvency only to investigate the charge and collect evidence and in fact, treated the Insolvency Court as a police station.

The prosecution evidence in the case had consited of oral, documentary, and circumstantial evidence. It had been urged that Mrs. Gulbai possessed ornaments and jewellery of the value of Rs. 20,00,000 after the death of her husband in 1915. Dwarkadas Jugalkishore, a valuer of jewellery, had been called in to support this statement. His evidence was to the effect that when he visited the Chateau Petit in November 1929, to value jewellery which was to be offered as security to the Provident Investment Company, a large number of ornaments were produced for inspection.

The prosecution also relied on a transaction with the Central Bank of India after the pledge to the Provident Investment Company. It was alleged that all this jewellery belonged to Mrs. Gulbai Petit.

The Magistrate said that there was no evidence before him to show that Mrs. Gulbai had in fact, jewellery of the value of Rs. 20,00,000, beyond the oral evidence of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Dwarkadas Jugalkishore and Mr. Jehangir Petit. All the evidence, therefore as to her fabulous quantity of jewellery was purely hearsay.

DINSHAW'S "HONEST MISTAKE."

Discussing the evidence of Mr F. E. Dinshaw, the Magistrate was of opinion that Mr. Dinshaw may have made an honest mistake in interpreting the statement of Mrs. Gulbai that Dwarkadas had grossly undervalued the ornaments.

Dwarkadas Jugalkishore was the only eye-witness, on whom the prosecution had relied to prove that there was a large quantity of jewellery in the possession of Mrs. Gulbai Petit. From the details which he gave in Court, it would appear that he was possessed of a "prodigious memory" which however in cross-examination, did not appear to stand by him. Dwarkadas was hopelessly contradicted by Mr. Dinshaw and Mr. Gray, and to the Court, it appeared that he had a very convenient memory. It was also clear that it could not be relied upon. His evidence was contradicted at every stage and his 'volte face' in some instances were indeed inexplicable. "The extent of absurdity in his evidence knows no bounds" was the final verdict of the Magistrate on his evidence.

J. B. PETIT'S EVIDENCE

Referring to the evidence of Mr. Jehangir Petit, Mr Haji said that it was no pleasant task to comment on it. Instead of being a formal witness, he had deposed to facts relating to the quantity of jewellery which Mrs. Gulbai possessed during the lifetime of her husband and after his death But he had not been able to state the exact number of ornaments that Mrs. Gulbai possessed. He was fond of looking jewels and whenever the cupboards were opened he saw the jewels.

On the other hand, he had admitted that he had often quarrelled with his mother and he had very rarely seen the jewellery. It was very curious thing, the Magistrate observed, that though Jehangir had been on friendly terms with Mr. Dinshaw and he had admittedly given oral information to Mr. Gray and Mr. Captain, no reference was made to this in the complaint filed in Court." The evidence of Jehangir must be taken with great caution. His vague and evasive replies and his vindictiveness had been dominent characteristics of the manner and demeanour in which he had given his evidence As he could not control his feelings against the accused, he gave expression to them in these words "I do not feel bitterly against the accused, because I had to resign my seat and other positions, but because of the malice and pernicousness with which they pursued with my insolvency matter, without any benefit to the accused No. 1." These statements the Magistrate observed do not do any credit to him.

RETALIATION RAMPANT

The Magistrate was of the opinion that Jehangir's evidence disclosed bitter animosity and malice towards the accused. Retaliation was rampant throughout his evidence and it was the main motive that actuated him in giving this evidence. The Court could not accept and rely on his evidence.

UGLY EPISODE

Commenting on the evidence of Bhide and Nabhiram, the Magis-

(Continued on page 10).

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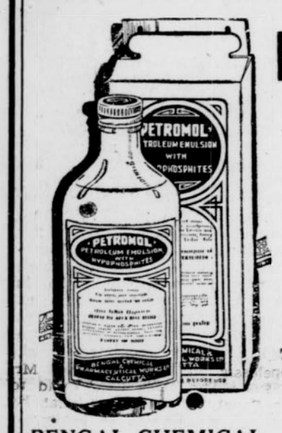

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Faquir Of Alinger Active Again

Govt. Artillery And R. A. F. Force Retreat On Frontier Tribes

PESHAWAR, Feb. 26.

In a recent engagement with tribal bands under the Faqir of Alingar and Faghfur Khan, who had crossed into Agra area and offered considerable opposition to Government forces, the latter inflicted 23 casualties on the enemy, who were eventually forced to retreat. Three casualties occurred among Government forces, which included one dead and two injured.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

An official Communique issued by the Foreign and Political Department says:—

The Faqir of Alingar, on failing to raise further Lashkars, has withdrawn across the Swat River, and is believed to have left the Utmankhel country. The region of Bara Total, Khanori and Agra lies on the left or east bank of the Swat river (i.e. the Malakand side) and forms part of the Malakand protected area. In virtue of the formal long standing agreement, whereby the inhabitants who belong to the Utmankhel tribe, are pledged to afford no harbourage or assistance to malcontents and criminals.

The maintenance of these agreements is of importance because the area in question provides a bridge head by which raiders from the right bank of the river, if unimpeded, can and do gain easy access to the near-lying Malakand Protected Area and the Peshawar District, the peace of which has been disturbed by the incursions by this route on more than one occasion in the recent past.

MAIN OFFENDERS.

The main offender in this respect has been the notorious Faqir Shah, known as the Faqir of Alingar who has crossed the river with his gang, overawed the peaceful inhabitants of the area with threats of arson and other damage and constituted a menace to the whole of the surrounding country, twice necessitating the movement of troops as a protective measure, and also the almost equally notorious Faghfur, who has several times raided British India by this route.

It will be recalled that a girl from British India, who had been kidnapped, was forcibly detained here last summer, and her recovery was effected only with the greatest difficulty.

HIS LAST EFFORT.

The Faqir's final effort was in August 1934, when he made a forcible incursion into Tota; and penetrated as near the administered district as he could until the movement of Government forces induced a hasty retreat, but before this he had terrorised the neighbourhood by burning the houses of those he disliked, inflicted casualties on the Malakand levies (in addition to the loss of rifles) and intimidated the inhabitants into swearing allegiance to himself and repudiating their obligations to the Government. The inhabitants of the tract described expressed to the Political Agent their desire to be freed from this victimisation and the Government have decided to afford them the necessary support by building a levy post at Agra, to which place the necessary communications will be made in order that support may be quickly afforded.

PRESENT ENCOUNTER.

In order to deal with the raiding gangs while the post was being constructed, Government forces were moved into the area and reached Kalangai on the morning of 23rd February. By the 22nd February a tribal Lashkar of some three to 400 from Utmankhel had been collected by the Faqir and Faghfur Khan and they crossed the river into Agra area. When occupying piquets to protect their camp, the Government forces encountered considerable opposition from these tribal bands, who took full advantage of the difficult nature of the ground. In an engagement which followed, the guides, part of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Mountain Artillery and the Royal Air Force took part and the enemy were eventually forced to retreat across the Swat river after sustaining casualties, which are reported to number 23. Government forces suffered three casualties, two wounded and one killed. On February 25th the column proceeded without further incident to Agra, where it was welcomed on arrival by the whole of the Agra Jirga.—A. P.

PRINCES RESOLUTION DOES NOT AFFECT FEDERAL SCHEME

(Continued from Page 1)

ings should arise. We are attempting to deal with one of the most complex questions that ever faced any assembly and we are attempting to deal with that with the principals 6,000 miles apart. Whilst, therefore, I regret the fact that misunderstandings do and must arise, I cannot say I am surprised.

NO CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

Sir Samuel Hoare did not consider that the Princes' resolution indicated a change of attitude towards the Federation. He said it was in nowise a pronouncement against the general scheme of the Bill. He proceeded to enumerate some of the Princes' objections and said that he understood that it generally agreed with the Princes that questions of paramountcy should be excluded from the Bill. He added that because certain questions were kept outside the scope of the Bill and the Instruments Accession, it did not follow that Government were not as determined as ever to make it clear most solemnly that they regarded the treaties between the Crown and States as invoilable. He gave that undertaking in the most solemn and most formal manner.

Sir Samuel Hoare concluded by urging the House to proceed with the Bill. He said that the House while very anxious to listen Indian opinion and to give the fullest weight to it, must realise its responsibility and continue drafting the Bill in the way it believed best for India, Britain and the Empire. He believed that the Princes' difficulties could be met. If not he would be the first to inform the House.—Reuter.

BOMBAY RESOLUTION.

Sir Samuel said: Mr. Churchill quoted some passages in the resolution passed yesterday by certain of the Indian Princes. I think that, in order that House may have before them the whole position, I better read the whole resolution." Hoare then read the resolution and continued:—

"When I read that resolution last night, it came as a great surprise. Only three or four days ago upon the Committee stage of the Bill, when it was proposed that clauses six and seven should be postponed, I said what at that time was the case, that I was under the impression that there were only points of detail at issue between the States and ourselves, and that there nas no reason why these two clauses should be postponed."

UNFAIR CHARGE.

I believe that I shall show that that was not only the correct statement of the position a week ago, but that, despite the resolution just read, it is equally the correct position to-day. There is one statement in the resolution to which at the outset I should like to draw attention—the statement in which it is alleged that Government have gone back upon the Agreement made between ourselves and the representatives of the Princes. Let me say at once to the House, and if my voice travels as far, let me say to my friends among the Indian Princes, that I cannot accept the justice of that charge.

WE ARE TRUE

"As far as I know we have carried out in every respect the agreements made between us and the representatives of the Princes. If by mischance we have failed in the drafting of the Bill to carry out those undertakings, I will see that they are carried out. I can only explain a statement of that kind on the ground that it may be difficult to follow the exact scope of drafting a complicated Bill of this kind, but I do here and now say that in my view and in the view of the Government in every respect we have carried out the agreements we have said we would carry out and if the draftsmanship of Bill fails in any respect to show that that is the case, I will see that the drafting of the clauses is readjusted and beyond a shadow of doubt that position will be made clear."

"Secondly Princes are, as far as I aware, agreed with us to-day as they have always been agreed in the past, that if there is to be a federation it must be an effective federation. I have always made my own position clear, namely, that I would not support any proposals for a sham federation The federation must be a real federation exercising effective powers over a sufficient field of Indian territory. That is the view we have always taken of the Federation and, as far as I know in all our discussions that is the view that the Princes themselves have taken upon an All-India Federation. I cannot believe to-day that they have altered in any respect their view in that regard."

CHIRNER MINAR DEMOLITION CASE

Police Officers Give Evidence

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Feb. 26.

Inspector Raghunath Yeshwant Pradhan, of Panvel Police (C.I.D.) and Sub-Inspector Damolar Atmaram Palsule, who executed the order of the Kolaba District Magistrate to dismantle, seize and produce the obelisk of the memorial before the First Class Magistrate at Panvel, gave evidence on behalf of the defendants to-day, when the hearing was resumed before Mr. L. C. Sneth, First Class Sub-Judge, Thana, of the Chirner Minar Demolition suit filed by Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, President, and Mr. J. N. Bedekar, Secretary of the Chirner Memorial Committee, against the Secretary of State for India-in-Council, Mr. Mr. S. A. Javanandi (First Class Magistrate), Mr. Digby Thomas Benjamin, Judge (Kolaba District Police Superintendent) and two others for the recovery of Rs. 1,000 as damages suffered on account of the demolition of the Minar on June 7, 1932 by the Government on the ground that the inscription tablet was an unauthorised news-sheet under section 16 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

Mr. B. R. Damle appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. A. V. Chitre Government Pleader for Kolaba, for the defendants.

Mr. R. Y. Pradhan, Inspector (C.I.D.) of Poona Police, in the course of his examination-in-chief, stated that he was Inspector at Panvel when the Chirner Memorial was demolished.

Cross-examined, witness stated that the defendants' written statement was not drafted under his instructions. Witness did not know its contents. He was not at Chirner on September 25, 1930, (the day of Forest Satyagrah when the police resorted to firing). He did not take part in the inquiry or trial.

Mr. D. A. Palsule, Sub-Inspector of Panvel Police, in his evidence, stated that in 1932 he was posted at Panvel. Witness had seen the Chirner Memorial. Under orders from the District Magistrate witness pulled it down. He entrusted the obelisk to the second defendant. Witness had served on Mr. Anant Mahadeo Koli a notice which was signed by the latter in the presence of the former. There were punitive police posted at Chirner when the memorial was pulled down.

The hearing was then adjourned to Friday (March 1) next for arguments when Diwan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader, (Bombay High Court) would argue on behalf of the Secretary of State for India.

INTER-'VARSITY BOARD MEETS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26

The first meeting of the Inter University Board took place today at the University Library Hall. Those attending included Doctor Paranjpe, Mr O. I. Lyb-know, Messrs E. E. Metcalfe of Mysore, Amarnath Jha of Allahabad, A. B. Dhruva of Benares Hindu University, A. B. Haleen of Aligarh, A. C. Woolner of Lahore, P. A. Wadia of Bombay and S. P. Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

It is understood that the members of the Board freely exchanged views in regard to the practicability of the standing of the education imparted upto a certain stage in the different universities. Discussions will be continued to-morrow. — United Press.

LADY BRABOURNE'S FATHER DEAD

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

News has been received in Bombay of the death in London last evening of the Marquess of Sligo father of Lady Brabourne.

The Earl of Altamount is heir to the Marquisate.—A.P.

(George Ulick Brown, 6th Marquess of Sligo, was born on September 1, 1856. He was educated at Harrow and served in the army as Captain. He was in Afghanistan during the campaign of 1879-80 and received medal and clasp. At the time of his death he was 78 years old).

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Provincial Council

Hotbeds Of Malaria

Punjab Jails Under M. L. Cs.' Fire

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

The jail administration of the Punjab came in for severe criticism in the Punjab Legislative Council to-day when the Government moved a supplementary grant token of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10 for defraying charges in respect of the jails and convict settlements.

Pandit Nanakchand opposing said that there being no civil disobedience movement such a demand was unjustified. The jail population has considerably decreased.

HOT-BEDS OF MALARIA.

Mr. Choudhury Alladankhan specially drew the attention of the Government to the condition prevailing in the Attock and Shahpur Jails, which he thought has better been closed down. He had personally known the prisoners, who, after entering these jails, got attacks of tuberculosis. Both the jails which he thought were useless, were insanitary and were hotbeds of Malaria and he failed to understand why the Government were so much insistent upon maintaining these jails.

The Home Secretary said that the Attock Jail was opened according to a previous resolution of the Council and the question of its continuation is under consideration of the Government. But the Shahpur Jail may be closed down after a year.

Mr. Choudhury Afzal Haq ventilated the grievances of the 1914 Conspiracy Case prisoners who were kept in the jail since about 20 years.

Rai Bahadur Sewakram said that half a lakh of rupees could be saved from the Jail budget if the Government closed down the Shahpur and Attock jails immediately.

The Finance Member promised to visit these jails personally when the budget session concluded and see the situation for himself.

The demand, however, was carried without a division.—United Press.

BUDGET DEBATE IN C. P. COUNCIL

Popular Attack On Restoration Of Cuts

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

The C. P. Council devoted the whole day to a general discussion of the budget. There was a chorus of non-official disapproval of the Government's action in restoring 5 p. c. salary cuts, and the attack on the Treasury Benches was all the more persistent, as the restoration had converted the budget from surplus to deficit.

Mr. D. T. Mangalmurti, representative of the Nagpur University who opened the discussions alleged that the debate in the House generally proceeded in an atmosphere of unreality, as the Government were usually unresponsive to popular wishes.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh (Amraoti) felt that Government's estimates of revenue receipts were optimistic.

His speech lasted for thirty minutes, and constituted a trenchant criticism of Government's decision to restore salary cuts. He even went to the length of suggesting that the cuts had been restored as the Government had evidently the motive of handing over a thoroughly bankrupt state to Indians in the next constitution.

Mr. Y. M. Kale member from Berar urged an equitable distribution of expenditure between the C.P. and Berar.

TREASURY BENCH REPLY

After the speeches of other members, replying to the criticism levelled against the Government in regard to the restoration of salary cuts, Mr. Deshmukh, Financial Secretary asked whether it would not be honourable to adhere to the contract entered into with public servants. He also denied the suggestion that the Government's revenue receipts estimate were exaggerated.

The Honourable N. J. Roughton Finance Member who spoke next categorically denied the suggestion that the Government had restored salary cuts with the intention of handing over a bangrupt state to Indians in the next constitution.

HIGH COURT FOR NAGPUR

Before adjourning, the Home Member announced that His Excellency had allotted March 7, as a special day for Government business, and that the Court Fees Amendment Bill which provides for the establishment of a high court for this province, sanction for which was received yesterday, would be introduced in the Council on that day.

MIXED RECEPTION TO BENGAL BUDGET

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

A mixed reception was given to the budget statement to-day in the Bengal Legislative Council, during the general discussion on the budget. Several members complained against the restoration of the salary cut. Rai Bahadur Ramdeo Chokhani observed that the Central Government should share the burden of combating terrorism, arguing that if law and order were weakened in one province, it was bound to have repercussions in other provinces.

Kumar Shanti Shekhareswar Roy charged the Government with anti-Hindu bias in issuing orders regarding Hindu visitors to Darjeeling and hoped that good sense would prevail.

Mr. J. N. Gupta congratulated the Government for working out a plan for economic recovery.—A. P.

Women Assert Right To Self-Determination

India Bill Condemned

"Separate Electorates For Women Are Unheard-Of In Past History Of Country"

"The history of the emancipation of nations is the history of the emancipation and progress of their womanhood. The women of India must unite sinking all differences of caste or creed and bring about the liberation of the Motherland," observed Mr. K. F. Nariman, speaking at a meeting of the women of Bombay, held on Tuesday at the Swadeshi Market Chowki, to protest against the J. P. C. Report.

Mrs. Bachaben D. Thakkar, President of the Bhatia Stree Mandal, presided on the occasion. The Bhatia Stree Mandal, The Bhagini Samaj, the Gurjar Ladies Club, the Kumarika Stree Mandal, Patidar Stree Samaj and the Brahma Kshtriya Mahila Samaj participated in the meeting.

Mrs. Bachaben D. Thakkar in her opening remarks explained the object of the meeting. India was being given a Constitution and it was the duty of every Indian to understand what the new Constitution would be like and what benefits or disadvantages resulted from such a reform to the country.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta then moved the resolution.

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay protests against the India Bill and declares that India has a right to frame her own constitution and that no foreign Government has a right to impose any constitution not acceptable to her."

The mover briefly explained the growth of mass consciousness in India and the story of political reforms brought about in the country. As a sequence to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1917, the Simon Commission was appointed and the Simon Report was rejected by the country as unsuitable. She enunciated the fundamental right of self-determination for every country and in the present constitution no recommendation or modification suggested by an Indian was accepted. She stressed that the future of India rested on the Indians themselves and not on the charity of the foreigner and women could play a prominent part in moulding it.

MOCK FEDERATION

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi in seconding the resolution said that one innovation in the constitution which ought to be condemned was the creation of separate electorates for women, a thing unheard-of in the past history of the country. While the Governors and the Governor-General enjoyed very wide powers, the status of India was not so much as even clearly defined as that of a Dominion. While the constitution boasted of a Federation with the States, only the Princes secured representation in the Central Legislature, while the States-subjects were completely ignored. In short, the constitution was so hemmed in on all sides by safeguards and restrictions that progress would be completely checked.

WOMEN'S ROLE.

Miss Maniben Kara referred to the miserable plight of the workers and peasants of the country. The people carried on continuous agitation for freedom and as a result they were being dumped with a constitution which did not bring any real benefit to the masses. While the country demanded complete independence, the proposed reforms were like crumbs thrown at the Indians. The only alternative was the summoning of a Constituent Assembly which would draw up a satisfactory constitution which would bring unity, peace and progress. The role of women in national life, continued the speaker, grow daily more and more important. No longer would it be right on their part to sit in seclusion. They would prove that they were the true daughters of the country by organising themselves and working for unity and harmony in the land.

UNITE TO FACE COMMON MENACE.

Mr. Nariman said that on February 7 last, when Bombay observed the All-India Protest Day in connection with the J. P. C. Report, a large number of women also participated in the mass meeting held at Chowpatty. He was glad to note that the same spirit of critical consideration of the Report prevailed at this meeting also. Whatever be the nature of the differences existing in the country and however wide the gulf, it was the primary duty of one and all in the country to sink these differences and unite in the face of a common menace. He felt that though hitherto men had failed to achieve unity, women could bring about harmony if they organised themselves and made their voice felt in shaping the destinies of the nation.

He recalled the days of the Simon Commission and pointed out how the Simon Report was rejected by unity action. A similar situation confronted them to-day and the country was faced with an equally retrograde Report. This was the occasion when they should unite and express their views.

No Government, the speaker continued, had remained too powerful to turn down the unanimous demands of its people and if they acted jointly they were bound to meet with success.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel appealed to the women to strive for bringing about unity in rejecting the proposed reforms.

SMACKS OF DISTRUST.

Miss Safia Somji said that the new Constitution smacked of selfishness and distrust. India's demand for freedom and progress would not be fulfilled by the proposed Reforms in the least. It was the bounden duty of every Indian to strengthen the Congress organisation and to strive for unity without which it was difficult to achieve independence.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Mrs. Malinibai Sukhthankar also addressed the meeting.

Mrs. Thakkar in winding up the proceedings, appealed to the meeting to carry on the work of the Village Industries Association which was organised for the benefit of the poor villagers.

ENQUIRY INTO FRONTIER CORRUPTION

PESHAWAR, Feb. 26.

In connection with the alleged corruption charges brought against Capt. Brar, the Assistant Commissioner of Bannu, the local Government has issued a notification directing an enquiry.

"The said enquiry will begin at Bannu on the fifth of March. The Governor-in-Council has nominated Mian Ziauddin, Barrister, to conduct the case on behalf of the Government".—A. P.

Nominations For Burma Council Presidentship

RANGOON, Feb. 26.

The following candidates have filed their nomination papers for the presidential election to the Burma Legislative Council today:—1. Mr. U. Chithlaing, 2. Mr. U. Ni, 3. Mr. U. and 4, Dr. Ba Yin.

To-morrow's election of the president is awaited with keen interest.—United Press.

The Nawab of Amb (Hazara district), has given Rs. 2,000 to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund.

TRIBUTES TO MADRASIS

Vijaya Ragvachari Quotes Blackett's Remarks

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 24

A pleasant evening was spent at the residence of Sir. T. Vijayaraghavacharya, when almost all Madras members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State were present in response to the invitation of the Madras Clubs of Simla and Delhi, who were at home to them.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, patron of the club, in the course of an humorous speech welcomed the guests and paid compliment to the patriotism and efficiency of intellect of Madrasis. He felt sure that Madras members of the Central Legislature would maintain these high qualities in all their work. With 36 years of official career, Vijayaraghavachariar contended that Madrasis played a predominant part in every walk of life.

CAN TRUST MADRASIS

It was indeed Sir Basil Blackett former finance member of the Government of India, who in farewell speech remarked that whenever he visited the Accounts' Office and found Scotchmen and Madrasis working 'pari passu', he felt there was guarantee of accounts, being in the safe hands.

Sjt. Satyamurti, on behalf of principal guests, thanked Vijayaraghavachariar and members of the Madras club for welcome extended to them. The Speaker admired youthful vigour of Vijayaraghavachariar, despite fate having been hard upon him and said "your long varied official life has left no scar on you."

CONGRESS PARTY'S WORK

Referring to the Congress party in the Assembly Satyamurti emphasised, they were not animals but they were doing exactly what persons in any other country placed in similar conditions as prevailing in India would do. He hoped that the Madras club would help in bringing Madrasis together and enable them to put up a united stand.

Concluding Satyamurti assured "In all work we do, we shall take care to see that reputation of Madras is upheld and if at end of three years, we can prove we have lived up to our reputation, we shall feel we have done well.

SIX MONTHS' JAIL FOR KILLING WIFE

Bhor State Subject Sentenced At Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 26.

Pandu Rupa Powar, a subject of Bhor State, who was unanimously found guilty by the Jury of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, of his wife Bhiwari under grave and sudden provocation in October last at Waraone village in the Pen taluka, was sentenced yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50. A lenient sentence was passed in view of the High Court ruling.

Mr. R. M. Chitnis, Assistant Public Prosecutor for Kalaba, appeared for the Crown and Mr. R. D. Potnis for the defence.

Hanger For Bamrauli Aerodrome

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

Captain Patterson, Engineer, Civil Aviation Department, is visiting Allahabad to-morrow to inspect a site in Bamrauli aerodrome for constructing a hanger and making estimates. The work is likely to be taken in hand soon.—A. P.

BRIDE HOISTS TRI-COLOUR

Congress Worker Weds. In National Style

(From A Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Feb. 25.

The wedding of Kallangauda Patil, B.A., Congress worker was celebrated at Motebennur yesterday.

A Flag Salutation was held at 8 a.m. when the bride, Parvatemma, hoisted the National Flag.

Dr. Hardikar addressing the congregation explained the importance of the "Vande Mataram" song and the National Flag commenting on the statements made by the Home Member, Mr. Bell in the Bombay Council.

LADY TATA RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS

Two Vacant For Students Of Medicine In Blood Diseases

This Trust was founded and endowed in April, 1932, by the late Sir Dorabji Tata, of Bombay, as a memorial to his wife, the late Lady Tata, in order to promote the advancement of medicine by research into the diseases of the blood with special reference to leucaemias. Provision is made under this Trust for Research Scholarships, Fellowships, Prizes and grants-in-aid of research work. With the exception of a fifth of the net income earmarked for the encouragement of research by Indians in India or abroad, the rest will be devoted as stated above, and the awards will be open to candidates of any nationality including India. The Trustees are advised by an Advisory Committee having its headquarters in London, including Continental representatives, and by an Indian Committee in India.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

In June 1934, eight Lady Tata Research Scholarships were awarded. Announcement is now made that out of the abovementioned Scholarships at least two Scholarships of the value of £400 a year each, are likely to be vacant for award in June 1935 to men or women of any nationality, for research work in the subject of blood diseases, with special reference to leucaemias. Each will be tenable for a year, from 1st October 1935 and renewable up to a normal maximum tenure of three years. The Scholarships will ordinarily be awarded on a whole-time basis, but a candidate holding a part-time teaching post may be allowed to retain this if, in the opinion of the Trustees as advised by the Committee, his duties will not prevent him from giving his chief interests and energies to his proposed research work.

Candidates for these Scholarships must send their applications in time, to be received in London on the 15th April next, addressed to Dr. F. H. K. Green, 138, Bedford Court Mansion, Bedford Square, London, W. C. I. or Prof. A. Vacha, Calvinstrasse, 27, Berlin, N. W. 40, or the Secretary, Lady Tata Memorial Trust, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, from whom forms of application may be obtained.

A candidate at a distance who may be unable to obtain a form of application in time will be considered if his (or her) name, age, sex, nationality and qualifications are given together with the proposed line of research and the methods to be used, the Institute or Laboratory in which this is to be done, and the Director who will supervise it. Testimony in confidential letters addressed to the Secretary should be sent at the same time by not more than three persons able to speak from personal knowledge of the candidate's character, ability and experience.—A. P.

NO RELIABLE LEGAL TESTIMONY

(Continued from page 8.)

trate observed it was quite evident that they were "emergency witnesses'.' Their evidence was an ugly episode in this important prosecution and there was, no doubt, that this evidence was entirely an afterthought. And as the defence counsel had stated even Mr. Coltman refused to touch it with a pair of tongs. It would be travesty of justice to place any reliance on these witnesses.

Summing up, the Magistrate observed that the court could not base the conviction on mere suspicion or conjecture, and to his mind, the prosecution wholly rested upon suspicion. There was no reliable legal testimony to bring home the charges against the accused. For these reasons, the Magistrate held that the prosecution had failed to prove the charge against the accused beyond any reasonable doubt. The prosecution had also failed to establish the case by any conclusive and reliable evidence that Mrs. Gulbai Petit possessed ornaments after the pledge with the Provident Investment Company in 1829. The prosecution had also failed to prove that the ornaments which were taken to the Central Bank of India in March 1930, belonged to Mrs. Gulbai Petit. The prosecution had further failed to prove that Mrs. Gulbai Petit had any jewellery of her own either after March 1930 or before and during the charge period, namely 21 January 1931, and February, 16, 1932. There could not be concealment until the prosecution had proved possession of jewellery by Mrs. Gulbai Petit as her own and therefore the Magistrate held the question of abetting or assisting Mrs. Gulbai by Mrs. Dinbai and Mr. P. B. Petit did not arise.

He found the accused not guilty and ordered their acquittal.

Mr. F. J. Coltman with Mr. H. D. Banaji instructed by Messrs Captain and Vaidya appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. S. G. Velinker instructed by Mr. Sukhia of Messrs. Vachha and Co., defended Mrs. Gulbai Petit. Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla defended Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr J. S. Lam, defended Mr. P. P. Petit.

TWO SHOT DEAD IN AMBALA VILLAGE

Outrage Committed With Stolen Revolver?

NEW DELHI, February 26.

The "Statesman" publishes a report that information has been received from Ambala that two persons have been shot dead in a village 16 miles from Ambala and that the revolver seized after the outrage is believed to be one stolen in Delhi.

One arrest has been made in this connection.—United Press.

A joint meeting of the Tobacco merchants and farmers of the Chikodi taluka, Nipani, presided over by Ahamed Gaibishaheb, was held to request the Government to withdraw the Tobacco Bill permanently. The President was authorised to communicate with the councillors of the Bombay Government and the Non-Brahmin Party to reject the Tobacco Bill.

RESCUE HINDI SCHOOLS FROM DEATH

"Bhasha-Bhashi" Sammelan's Appeal To City Fathers

The Secretary of the "Hindi Bhasha Bhashi Sammelan" has addressed the following letter to all the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

On behalf of the Hindi Education Committee of this Sammelan I take the liberty to invite your attention to the utter inadequacy of the existing provision for the instruction of Hindi-speaking children and appeal to you to induce the Bombay Corporation and its Schools Committee to make liberal provision for opening and efficiently running an adequate number of Hindi Schools in the different wards of the city.

As you may be aware, the first session of this Sammelan held in 1931 initiated a campaign for providing instruction to the children of the large population of Hindi-speaking citizens of Bombay by adopting a resolution urging upon the Corporation the necessity for opening Hindi primary schools in certain wards.

DEMAND UNHEEDED

Unfortunately the Corporation paid no heed to this public demand and no move was made in this connection. Eventually, however, a few public spirited individuals from the Hindi-speaking public took the initiative and on their own responsibility opened Hindi schools at Parel, Matunga, and other places about the middle of 1933. A Committee was formed with Seth Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo as President, which took over the conduct, management and control of four out of five or six schools then in existence, the rest being managed by other Committees.

CORPORATION'S ATTITUDE

Representations were made to the Schools Committee and the Corporation from time to time, and ultimately in October 1934 the Schools Committee took over the management of two schools, one at Parel and the other at Matunga and sanctioned small grants to two other schools at Seri and Lower Parel. A fifth school at Jacob Circle which is run by a separate committee, has not even received a grant upto this time, while two others have been closed down for want of financial resources.

HINDI SCHOOLS NECESSARY.

It is necessary further to state for your information that in the last session of the Sammelan held in October 1934 under the presidentship of Babu Purshottamdas Tandon of Allahabad, another resolution was passed welcoming the action taken by the Schools Committee and urging them to open more schools, which was forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner on December 15, 1934. From his reply we find that the Corporation passed the following resolution on the 24th April 1933:—

"That this Corporation considers it desirable and necessary that Hindi Schools be provided in the localities inhabited by Hindi speaking population and directs the Schools Committee to take necessary steps to provide such schools."

In its report dated 18th December, 1934, to the Corporation on the above resolution, the Schools Committee states as follows:—

"Hindi-speaking population of Bombay is nearly two lakhs and the Schools Committee think that it is quite necessary to provide Hindi Schools for their children, specially in the F and G Wards where compulsory education has been introduced."

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY

It will thus be seen that both the Corporation and the Schools Committee have already admitted the responsibility for providing Hindi schools and accepted the principle of taking necessary steps in the matter. Inspite of this, the Schools Committee could not take over more than two schools under its management. The reason advanced at that time was that the funds at the disposal of the Committee did not permit the additional expenditure needed for managing all the schools.

MAKE PROVISION NOW

Although it has been difficult for us to appreciate the contention that out of the total budget of Rs. 32,00,000 (particularly when the Corporation had already directed the Schools Committee to take steps for providing Hindi schools) that Committee could not spare a paltry sum of say Rs. 20,000 yet its decision was thankfully accepted by the people concerned. But that ground can no longer be put forward now as the budget for the coming year is still under consideration and the Schools Committee has full notice to set aside sufficient funds for running a requisite number of schools under its management.

The following three schools need to be converted into Municipal schools immediately:—

THE LOWER PAREL HINDI SCHOOL

No. of Children on roll:—115.
No. of Teachers 3

SEWRI HINDI SCHOOL

No. of Children on roll: 90
No. of Teachers 3

HINDI SCHOOL AT JACOB CIRCLE

No. of Children on roll: 110
No. of Teachers 2

Besides these, there is an Anglo-Hindi Secondary School which will require grant-in-aid. It is also highly desirable to open at least one Primary School each at Tardeo, Parei and Mazgaon where Hindi population is concentrated.

RESCUE THEM

I consider it my duty to call attention to the fact that the Managing Committee of the abovementioned schools are passing through acute financial difficulty and unless the Corporation comes to their rescue betimes there is danger of these useful institutions closing down. As it is, it has not been possible to pay the teachers regularly nor are all the schools housed in sufficiently spacious rooms. If the Schools Committee delays favourable decision the situation is bound to become much worse.

APPEAL TO MEMBERS

In these circumstances, I have to request you most earnestly to exercise your vote and influence in the Corporation so that an adequate grant is sanctioned to the Schools Committee for running Hindi schools and, if you are also a member of the Schools Committee, to get that Committee to take over without any avoidable delay the management of at least the three schools mentioned above. I trust that you will do everything possible to see that the education of Hindi speaking children is no longer neglected but that satisfactory action is taken to impart to them proper instruction in their own mother tongue.

The conference of Indian Princes and their Ministers began on Monday at the Patiala House, Nepean Sea Rd., and was continued on Tuesday, and will last till Thursday. Some of the Princes and Ministers snapped on Monday leaving the Patiala House after the day's discussions were over.

PRINCES WATCH LONDON REACTIONS

Await Hoare's Attitude Towards Conference Resolution

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

What was expected to be a four-day session of the joint conference of the Princes and Ministers which commenced here yesterday has come to an abrupt termination. The Conference which was to have re-assembled this noon did not meet and for all practical purposes the conference necessitates the re-summoning which is very remote. The conference is likely to re-assemble only if Sir Samuel Hoare makes a fresh statement to-day in the House of Commons bearing upon the Conference's resolution regarding the attitude of the Princes towards the Federation.

MINISTERS' REPORT ENOUGH

It was originally proposed that the Conference should consider the Government of India Bill clause by clause, but at a later stage it was considered that the chief features of the Bill as evolved in a crystalised form by the Committee of Ministers would be sufficient for the purposes of the Conference to clarify its attitude towards the Bill and the main idea of Federation. At the same time the Committee has been asked to proceed with the examination of the Bill.

ONLY INFORMAL TALKS

So to-day's deliberations were confined to only informal discussions among several Princes and Ministers of various States as to their view-points about the provisions of the Bill so that they might be communicated to the authorities.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND

In connection with the proposed deputation to London on behalf of the Chamber of Princes to press the point of view of the States regarding the Federation before the Secretary of State and the members of Parliament the idea has been abandoned in view of the fact that the Maharaja of Patiala, the Chancellor of the Chamber, and several other members of the Chamber, like the Maharajas of Bikaner, Kashmir and some influing to London in connection with the silver jubilee celegrations of ential Ministers also are proceed-Their Majesties and advantages of their visit may be availed of in this matter.

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THE CANARA BANK, LTD., Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay begs to announce the opening of the

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

WOES OF INDIAN POLITICAL SUFFERERS

Guntur Conference Forges Plans To Mobilise Public Opinion To Save Them From Their Sad Plight

(From Our Own Correspondent).

GUNTUR (By Mail).

Woeful tales of wretchedness and misery of the political sufferers after their release from the jails were narrated to-day, in the course of the proceedings of the 1st Session of the Andhra Political Sufferers' conference, which was held here under the presidentship of Mr. N. Narayanamoorty of Ganjam.

Dr. Moonji who had been here to preside over the Andhra Provincial Nationalists Conference opened this conference

DR. MOONJI'S SPEECH.

Opening the conference, he said "I thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to open your conference. This is a conference of Political Sufferers and I have the honour also to belong to your list.

In our history of Independence and Swaraj there have been many political sufferers, and they have suffered for the cause of Swaraj and Independence. Your own grand-fathers and great grand-fathers must have been taking part in the struggle and must have been political sufferers of their age. But suffering in those days was quite different from what we have to-day. Only about twenty years ago. Political sufferers had to undergo very severe suffering. I remember a friend of mine and a co-worker who is now in jail. He was convicted for sedition, and he was treated in such a way that he was bleeding from the ankles, from the neck and from the arms. He was made to walk in that condition about two miles, while being transferred from one jail to another. He was one of the sons of a great man of the Province, who was a Sessions Judge of the place. But fortunately now, we have got A class, B class and C class and most of us can get things to satisfy our wants, as we desire in Jail.

PREPARED AGAIN.

Times are coming, when political suffering will be different. Old as I am, I am still young. When time comes you will not find me lagging behind. I will be working with you and suffering with you."

Mr. Narayanamoorty next speaking in Telugu stated that when the non-co-operation movement was launched by the Congress thousands of young men of the country, (many of whom had to earn their daily bread and support their families, by their daily labour) jumped into the movement without thinking of the morrow and never even pausing so much as to imagine what became of their mothers, sisters, brothers and many others who entirely depended on them and their earnings. These young men suffered mentally within the jails, while also bearing all the physical rigours. Many who had decent incomes, fell in readily into the movement, and to-day they were all starving.

These young men have no entrance into government offices. There are no private concerns that could absorb and provide for all of them. Deserted on all sides, having lost what little they possessed, just to keep the wolf from the door, hundreds of these very young men, the real workers of the country, had gone away, leaving their homes and settled in places like Malayas and Burma, many of them, perhaps, never again to come back to their fathers' home.

APPEAL TO LEADERS.

He next detailed instances of many who were roaming all over the province with no clothes and with no money for a morsel of food. These young men thrown into the abyss of the greatest economic confusion, just at a time when their careers in life were to be made, were now a blot to the social and economic stage of the already impoverished country like ours. If unemployment and poverty were the two great forces that forged crime of all kinds in the history of the world, it was high time, the speaker said that the real leaders of the country and the Congress in particular, should take stock of the real situation of the sufferers, and devise methods and means of giving work to these young men, so as to employ all the creative forces and energies of the growing manhood of India towards the country's progress, than allow thousands of young brains to decay into crime, disorder and shame.

He finally appealed to the countrymen to form a fund with which to start small industries for the benefit of these sufferers.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' FUND

It was decided to form a committee of influential persons to collect and form a fund with a lakh of rupees (Political Sufferers' Fund) with a view to provide immediate relief to the poor sufferers and with a view to employ as many of the unemployed sufferers as possible in some productive work.

The treatment given to the political prisoners in the British Indian Jails came up for a strong condemnation and in order to bring this treatment before the court of world's opinion, it was decided to investigate and collect instances of such treatment in British Indian jails and give publicity to it in all the countries of the world, through the medium of international societies.

With a view to do propaganda on behalf of the political prisoners, it has been decided to start a weekly paper to create public opinion.

NO CLASS DISTINCTION.

Another resolution adopted by the conference disapproved the differentiating treatment within the jails given to the politicals by classifying them into A, B and C classes. It was also decided to hold annual conferences and thus to mobilise political sufferers, so as to be able to get first-hand information of the real existing conditions.

With a view to carry out the future work for the welfare of the sufferers, a Standing Committee with Messrs. Aka Anjaneyulu (President), V. Satyanarayana, N. Narayanamoorty, G. Harisarvothamarao, Ch. Bhavaiah Chouday (Vice-Presidents), V. Jaggaraju, G. V. Punnaiah Sastry, Sivaswamy, D. Krishnamoorty (Secretaries) and 19 others as members was formed.

A Few from the Latest

Gentlemen, Bhatpura 9-8-34

I thank you very much for your Perfume and Toiletary Articles. This much I can say that your Soap, Snow, Powder, and Perfumes of Afghan Products are excellent and I shall recommend to my Friends. Again thanking you for the enterprising spirit of your Firm. DASARATHI BHATTARJEE, Supdt. of Commerce.

Dear Sir, Indore D/24-11-34

Please accept my best thanks for your Toilet Preparation manufactured by you, I have been using your Afghan Shavingstick and Snow since long time and am much pleased with them. It is a pleasure to know that such quisite perfumes can be made in our own country. AZEZUR REHMANKHAN, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

Gentlemen, Bombay. 30-12-34.

Mrs. M. R. Jeweller Desires me to thank you for your kind present of your valuable gift. She has tried your preparation and considers them very high class. It is not Boast to say that they are as good as Foreign Stuff. She sincerely wishes to recommend your Perfumes and Toilet Afghan Products articles to her friends.

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"India Bill Does Not Satisfy People's Aspirations"

Nation's Right To Attain Her Status Must Be Conceded Without Reserve, Says "Spectator"

The "Spectator" writes:—

"Sleeping Asia", said General Smuts in his speech at Capetown on Saturday, "is awakening, is stirring from one end to the other. Two-thirds of the human race are on the move". It was an accident, but in many respects a fortunate one, that the speech should have been published in this country the day before the decisive division on the Government of India Bill. We are too apt to think of India as a problem in itself, or at the most a British Commonwealth problem. It is time that our vision took a wider sweep and we saw it as an Asiatic problem. Two-thirds of the human race, General Smuts reminds us, is Asiatic. In that great continent three nations predominate, India, China, and Japan. China is the most populous, Japan the most powerful, independent State. India, far larger and more populous than Japan, favoured with far greater unity and a government far more ordered and effective than China, may yet in the unfolding of the decades which count as moments in the history of human institutions carve out for herself a greater destiny than either. That is the belief and confidence which animated the House of Commons on Monday when against a minority vote of 79 (for the other anti-Government votes were cast by Labour members who wanted not less but more than the Bill confers) it approved the second reading of the measure designed to make the term self-government in India a reality.

WASHINGTON AND PARIS

It is the exercise of the new powers conferred on her that will determine India's 'role' and Asia where the next great drama on a world-scale may be enacted,—for in Asia, problems vital in their bearing on the prosperity and peace not only of that continent itself, but of Europe and America, are taking shape. There is no need to talk inflammably of the menace of Japan. It is more than enough to speak of the portent of Japan. But the portent must be objectively and dispassionatey assessed. Facts written into history are not to be ignored. The ambitions of Japan on the mainland of Asia were revealed without disguise or veil in the Twenty-one Demands presented to China in 1915. The intervention of the Powers prevented the full realization of her aims and the process of penetration has been shifted further north, Korea was first made a protectorate, then annexed. Manchuria was severed from China and made an appanage of Japan by methods exposed in all their detail by the Lytton Commission two years ago. The thrust is directed now towards Mongolia and the contact established with Soviet Russia along the Manchukuo frontier has faced the world with the imminent danger of war between great European and a great Asiatic Power. As part of the process Japan has renounced the pledges of peaceful conduct which she gave when she signed the League of Nations Covenant, and denounced the Washington Treaty, which involved not only naval limitation but the non-fortification of any still unfortified Pacific bases. She remains bound by the Pact of Paris, but she has already broken it—at Mukden in 1931.

That is the portent of Japan, and whatever allowance may be made for the natural ambitions of a growing State and the stringency created by a population expanding far too fast, the problems it raises for the rest of Asia, and the rest of the world, are palpable,—even in the political field, and in fact the economic problems raised by Japanese competition in every market are no less disturbing. If any demonstration were needed of the impression Japanese policy is making in countries to which her activity is of most immediate concern it would be found, in convincing shape, in the military preparations of Russia and the United States. It is just a fortnight since the increase of the Russian army to close on a million men, with a corresponding expansion of material armament, especially in the air, was announced; and now from Washington come report of preparations hardly less formidable to equip the American fleet for any tasks that may await it in the Pacific. On the top of a naval construction programme already planned up to the full treaty limits (for all parties to the Washington Treaty, Japan included, are bound by it till the end of 1936) a further 40,000,000 dollars is to be expended, mainly—and significantly—on strengthening the army and navy bases in the Pacific. Hawaii is partiis to spend 11,000,000 dollars on culary mentioned, and the army the construction of an air-base there, this to form part of a defensive scheme reaching from Alaska in the north to the Panama Canal in the south.

JAPAN AND LEAGUE

These are facts. Japan has left the League and denounced the Washington Treaty. The direct consequence is the resolute expansion of Russian armaments on the one hand and American on the other—and the world has learned once already in this generation where armament races lead. Japan, of course, is not directly threatening the United States nor the United States Japan. The break, if a break there is to be, will be over the open door in China. Ever since the days of John Hay that has been a cardinal feature of American foreign policy, and no American government has ever reconciled itself to the prospect of unhindered Japanese expansion over Chinese territory, or open Japanese infringement of Chinese sovereignty. Neither the United States alone nor the United States and the rest of the world together availed to protect Manchuria in 1931, but there is some distinction between Manchuria and what is termed China proper, and in any case a good deal of reflection has been going on in Washington and other capitals since the Mukden 'coup'. The army leaders who are at present shaping Japanese policy would not do well to count on universal and unlimited acquiescence in the execution of their plans. And that should be made unmistakably clear in time. There is no question of an Anglo-American alliance, nor of a common front, nor of any formal understanding, but the touch between Washington and London should be sufficiently close and constant, the confidence of the two governments in one another sufficiently strong, the determination of each to maintain the Far Eastern policy they concerted at Washington in 1922 sufficiently resolute, to deter any nation from running deliberately athwart it.

PAN-ASIATIC MOVEMENT

One new aspect of the problem presents itself. There have been *recent conversations between Japanese* and Chinese negotiators at *Nanking. There has been* vague but suggestive talk of a Pan-Asiatic movement in which those countries should play a leading part. What it amounts to is not clear as yet. But if it amounts to anything at all, it is of vital importance to know where India stands—or might stand. The whole future of Asia, and perhaps of the world, might depend on whether India was contented or discontented with her lot, chafing sullen and explosive under alien tram-

(Continued on page 13.)

Plight Of Nasik Peasants

DEMAND FOR LAND REVENUE REMISSION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK Feb. 23.

Rains have failed in nearly forty-two villages in Baglan and Kalwan Talukas of the District and the peasants did not get either "Rabbi" or "Kharip" crops. Not only did their labours go in vain, but they could not get crops enough to enable them to earn the cost of the seed they had sown in their farms!

The indebtedness of the Indian peasant is too well-known to need any description; and the peasants of these two Talukas are in no way exception to it. The peasants of the aforesaid villages in Baglan and Kalwan Talukas will not be able to recover the expenses made during the year, and how to pay the revenue of the Government and the instalments of the money-lenders and maintain the families has become practically an insoluble question to them.

The executive committee of the Maharashtra P.C.C. in its meeting held at Nasik on the 9th December 1934, appointed a sub-committee to inquire into the grievances of these peasants and to do the needful to help them in obtaining relief. The report which the committee submitted to the M.P.C.C. was recently published and a sympathetic government would have thought of the very things which the committee has recommended as the immediate remedies, namely, the Government should (1) grant remission in this year's revenue, (II) make the money-lenders grant remission in this year's instalments (III) and *give financial help to the peasants* to buy seed for the next year. Al*most each and every peasant* of those villages has individually ap*plied for the remission in revenue* to the proper Government officers and the peasants have collectively demanded the same by passing resolutions in several meetings.

Soon after the publication of the report of the inquiry committee, the recent cold weather which continued for more than three days left no part of the District unaffected, though some parts have suffered more than others. Especially crops in Nasik, Niphad, and Dindori Talukas have been severely damaged, the loss exceeding several lakhs of rupees. Responsible office-bearers of the Nasik District Congress Committee and Nasik District Shetkari Sangh, who toured the affected area to see the extent of damage to the crops and what remission in revenue and what relief may be necessary have already published the facts and figures which they collected. Peasants belonging to the villages where the cold-wave damaged the crops have by individual applications as well as resolutions passed in the meetings demanded relief and remission in revenue. Suspension in one instalment of this year's revenue is reported to have been granted in some of the villages in Baglan and Kalwan where rains failed and the collection of the revenue from the remaining has alrealy begun and the revenue from the villages where "rabi" crops alone are grown will begin from the 5th March as usual. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member who visited a few villages on the 7th and 8th inst., said nothing which might throw light on the attitude of the Government except giving that oft-repeated assurance off considering their case sympathetically.

It is well-known by now, that a resolution is going to be moved in the present session of the Council recommending the Government to grant remission to the peasants of the villages in Baglan and Kalwan Talukas and it is no wonder if any expected that the revenue of the aforesaid villages should not be collected until the resoluton is discussed in the Council, when, it is expected, the definite attitude of the Government will be announced. Peasants have already demanded suspension in the collection of their revenues up to the discussion.

I earnestly hope that the public will not fail to render its wholehearted support to the peasants of the District, and it is equally earnestly to be hoped that all the elected M.L.C.'s will not only press the Government to suspend the collection of the revenue up to the discussion of the resolution, but will also render all the assistance they can, to the peasants in their miserable and grave situation.

Our S. African Letter

Title-Baiting South African Indians

VICEROY CREATES A KHAN BAHADUR

(From Our Correspondent)
JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail)

A sharp controversy has arisen among the Indians of South Africa as a result of Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh's recommendation for a title to be conferred on Mr. Cassim Adam, the Chairman of the Transvaal Indian Congress who has been made Khan Bahadur by the Viceroy. The "Indian Opinion" edited by Mahatma Gandhi's second son, Sjt. Manilal Gandhi in an editorial headed "Craving for Titles" expresses grave doubts whether this step on the part of the Government of India is going to elevate the Indian community of South Africa or demoralise it and asserts that there is a greater risk of the latter happening. The paper says that his title will improve neither his own status nor that of his brethren. Noting the fact that the Union Government passed a resolution in 1925 against the conferment of titles on South African nationals the Paper asks how the South African Government has reconciled itself with the conferment of this title on a South African Indian.

"Indian Views" takes strong exception to these remarks of its Phoenix contemporary and stigmatizes "Indian Opinion" as "Cynical Opinion".

WRANGLING OVER MERIT OF AGENT'S WORK

The second topic of controversy is about the services of the Agent-General Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh who left for India a fortnight ago. The "Indian Opinion" expressed the opinion that the Agent was not successful in achieving anything substantial and had on the other hand divided the community by the policy of favouritism. The "Indian Views" commented on the article as "a stab on the back of the assassin" and said that it was "a classic example of 'gutter' journalism". The peculiar feature of the controversy is that while the "Indian Views" strongly attacks the "Indian Opinion" the latter does not return to the attack and contents itself by keeping silent.

To an unbiassed observer, it would no doubt appear that the dispute between two parties, the South African Indian Congress for which the "Indian Views" acts now as an organ, and the Colonial Born and Settlers' Association, whose organ is the "Indian Opinion" has gone rather too far and reached a point when an honest opinion is construed as hostile criticism. This is very deplorable. But it appears that the quarrel is not likely to cease as long as the Agency of the Government of India is inclined to take sides to save its own face for the weak policy of the Indian authorities at Simla.

ALL EYES ON NEW AGENT

All eyes are on new Agent, Syed Raza Ali who is arriving next week. Will he act independently or follow in the footsteps of his predecessor who is accused of bureaucratic attitude befitting a British official in India? He would be well advised to concentrate all his energy to re-unite the warring sections, else the differences are likely to lead to explosion

FALLACIOUS DOCTRINE

Mahatma Gandhi's views on birth-control have been criticised by the local morning paper "Rand Daily Mail" in the course of an editorial as "Wrong Idea". It says: "Mahatma Gandhi's remarks on the population question undoubtedly have the prestige of the mystic, but scarcely have the insight of the statesman. His dislike of a technical method of population control seems, in fact, to have led him to overlook the wider implications of the question and even to have landed him into the awkward position of holding the ancient and fallacious doctrine that an increase of citizens is good for every State in every circumstance....."

"A constitution for India" is the heading of the editorial in the "Star" (Johannesburg). It refers to the Secretary for India's speech at Oxford and says that "to frame a constitution for India that will satisfy the aspirations of Indians and unite in a federal form of government the inhabitants of that country is unquestionably the greatest psycho-political experiment ever attempted by the British Government." After describing the formidable and complicated nature of the legislation, it safely assumes that the passing of the Bill itself will constitute so important a milestone in the political progress of India that only a national catastrophe could undo the good work already achieved. According to the paper, the Constitution is an honest and sincere effort based upon a thorough understanding of the problems for which it has to cope. For this reason, it thinks that its future working is virtually guaranteed.

UNION ASSEMBLY FIRE-WORKS

The mail week saw the fireworks at the assembly of the Union Parliament at Cape Town. The nationalist opposition led by Dr. Malan attacked the Government for its two voices and challenged General Hertzog and General Smuts to express their view on the question of South African Independence and neutrality. The challenge was not accepted and although the Government carried the day owing to its overwhelming majority, Dr. Malan came out with flying colours as a political tactician and debater.

A mass meeting of natives held at Durban passed a resolution against the position of Indian trading and asked that the number of Indian licenses should be decreased in rural and urban areas.

Churchill Decides To Succeed Where Napoleon Failed!

"Civil Disobedience On Scale Never Before Attempted"

Mr. A. Beverley Baxter writes in "Sunday Referee."

It is time that serious men and women considered the strange case of Mr. Winston Churchill, whose son succeeded in electing a Socialist to the division of Wavertree after a whirlwind campaign which should end for ever the taunt that "ballyhoo" is understood only in America.

The infant Churchill, posing as a lad without any money and, therefore, spurned by a grasping local association, fought an expensive election while realising that, if elected, he would have to fight another expensive election in a few months.

May we assume that his condition is one of modified poverty due no doubt to an aesthetic simplicity of life which has enabled him to save a large proportion of his earnings?

But reluctant as I am to leave so fascinating a subject as the boy wonder of British public life, may I turn to the more important study of his father?

Mr. Winston Churchill is a man whose domestic life is a pattern to us all, a devoted husband, and a devoted father. His industry as a politician and a journalist is an inspiration to talent and youth in every walk of life.

Yet this man during the last sixteen years has played a sinister role in world affairs which is now culminating in a campaign to save India for the Bengal Lancers—a campaign which is as unjustified as it is artificial and as artificial as it is disruptive.

POST-WAR CAREER.

Let us examine for a moment this man's post-War political record.

In 1919 the Lenin dictatorship in Russia was wobbling. Winston Churchill decided that he could succeed where Napoleon had failed, and so was planned a military expedition against the Bolsheviks.

The oldest lesson in history was re-enacted. At the foreign threat the people rallied to Lenin and Churchill had saved Russia for Bolshevism.

Not long afterwards a British force under General Harington, who was trying to liquidate the tragic pro-Greek policy, was faced by Mustapha Kemal's victorious army at Chanak.

It was then that Mr. Churchill sent his mad message to the Dominions asking if they would support Britain in a war against Turkey.

It was an insult to the whole memory of 1914, and was received as an insult by the people of the Dominions.

To Mr. Churchill as Chancellor of the Exchequer lies the honour of restoring Britain to the Gold Standard almost overnight, thus setting into motion the inevitability of the subsequent economic crash.

He has held no office since that Parliament. Instead, the would-be conqueror of Russia, the Chanak alarmist, and the Gold Standard Chancellor has taken India under his personal protection, and is doing his best to bring such an element of confusion into British politics that Parliament will be turned into a bear garden and sound Government relegated to the limbo of far-off forgotten things.

WRONG ABOUT INDIA.

And the irony of it all is that Mr. Churchill is just as wrong about India as he has been on every great issue since the War.

What a leader his motley band of Freebooters have chosen! And, to be fair, what a rabble for the descendant of Marlborough to have to command!

It is that and nothing more Let him plead as he likes for the distressed, the down-trodden, and the glory of the British Raj. The dark sub-continent must be kept in darkness even if it means the extinguishing of every lamp of progress.

Supposing the National Government surrendered to the sawed-off machine-guns of the Churchill Defence League and scrapped the India Bill? May I tell Mr. Churchill what would happen, even if I have never played polo in India or lanced a native in the Khyber Pass?

There would be violence on a large and expanding scale, although it is only fair to admit that it is possible under existing arrangements to keep violence within limits. But there is something far more menacing than mob violence or the assassin's bullet.

It is called Civil Disobedience, and we would see it on a scale never before attempted.

Ninety-six per cent. of India's population are on the land. Their lives are hard and their reward a mere pittance. They will be told to pay no more taxes and no more rent. And they will obey.

NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT IN INDIA.

Need one enlarge on the prospect? Let us turn to a far more serious aspect—the spiritual side of the question.

The tide of national self-respect has begun to move in India, and all the tanks and aeroplanes in the world can never turn it back.

The Indian Civil Service is now 50 per cent. Indian in personnel. They are the real rulers of the country. These Indians are loyal to the King-Emperor, but they are also loyal to the rightful aspirations of their own race.

"Deny them the realisation of those aspirations which are just, idealistic, and unselfish and you begin the moral disintegration of the service.

SHOCKING TO DIE-HARDS.

As for the Princes, it is only natural that they should regard any change with misgivings. It shows the essential justice of the National Government's policy that these potentates, who live in conditions of unexampled splendour and power, have refused to support the ill-judged campaign of the Churchill Defence League and its adherents.

Shocking as it may prove to the Die-Hards at home, the Indian is revealing himself as a man with a soul, and he does not rule out the possibility of sacrifice in his desire to see the people of India raised to a higher status among the nations.

There are two things that keep the loose-bound British Empire together—the family loyalty towards the King-Emperor and the economic advantages of belonging to the greatest community of nations ever gathered under one flag.

India wants a partnership with England, Australia, and Canada. It cannot come overnight but the sooner it comes the better, it will be for all the people of the Empire.

Self-interest and the loyalty to the King will keep India within that partnership. The Indians are not all fools, any more than they are all rogues.

And when that partnership as achieved I prophesy that India will not only give much in the material sense to the Western world but will give culturally as well.

Is our Western civilisation so perfect, so altruistic, so spiritually advanced that we have nothing to learn from the ancient civilisations of the East?

BLOW FOR INDIA.

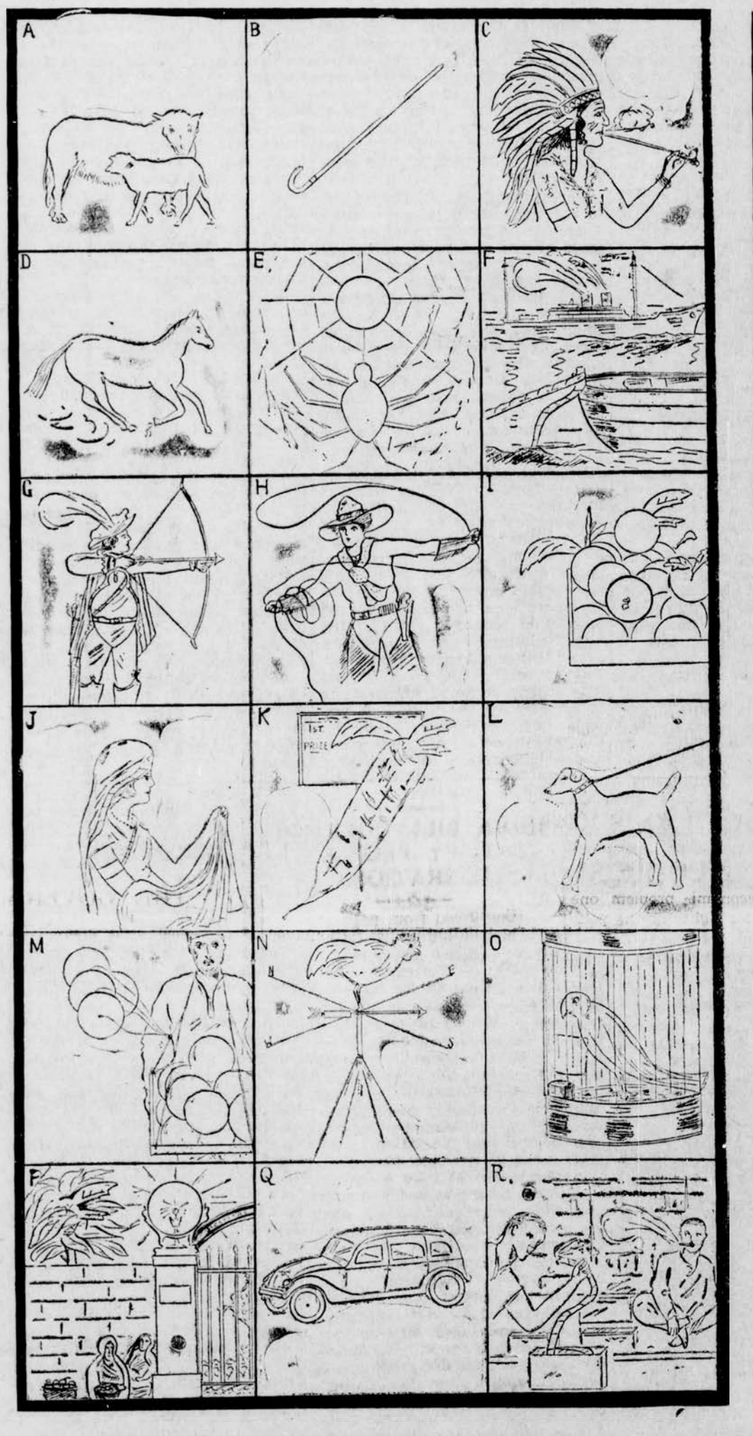
Mr. Churchill . . .

You struck a blow for Bolshevism in Russia and you have struck a blow in Wavertree for Socialism. Is your irresponsibility so deep that you are now prepared to strike a blow for Communism in India?

Humanity moves on despite the panic and the fulminations of those whose understanding is that of children in a world of men.

OBJECTS & PARTS COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



In this competition which is indeed very simple but at the same time interesting you areasked to find out the parts belonging to the corresponding objects in the two sets of pictures. Pictures on the left are marked A, B, C and those on the right are numbered 1, 2 and 3. Illustrations on the right are exact parts of objects shown on the left. For instance illustration No. 14 on the right is part of a walking stick which is shown in "B" on the left,

The Solutions must be submitted in the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 10th, 17th and 24th February: 1935.

Closing Date 27th February, 1935.

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German Economic Policy

DEBTS, CURRENCY, EXPORTS

(From A Berlin Correspondent)

German economic policy is constantly being criticised in the creditor countries. Germany is reproached with wanting to evade paying her debts. She is said to have ruined her export trade herself through inflationary measures coupled with the policy of keeping the value of the mark at a high level by artificial means. The huge schemes for reducing unemployment and the raw material purchases necessary to carry them out are being financed by Germany's creditors.

PEOPLE WHO CANNOT GET BACK THEIR MONEY

These are serious accusations which demand very careful examination of the facts. Not many people have a real knowledge of complicated economic, thus it happens that the cautious reports of the experts are re-written for consumption by the general public, and a series of more or less accurate slogans results. These slogans are so thoroughly digested by the man in the street that he believes exclusively in their accuracy and they become his political conviction and thus gain a weight of their own. The man from the Middle West, for instance, who is convinced that the golden prosperity only came to an end because Europe refused to pay its debts has certainly influenced Washington's attitude to the European debt problem. France, who categorically refused to pay her debts to America, has until recently preserved an attitude of severe disapproval towards Soviet Russia on account of Russia's unpaid pre-war debts. People who cannot get back their money are generally little inclined to show understanding for the position of their debtors. This attitude is subject to exception if the political situation demands as in the case of France and Russia. As far as Germany is concerned, however, everyone seems to be of the opinion that she is 'the' miscreant. The following attempt to show the German side of the question is not from any motives of favouritism but because it is certain that such deeply rooted prejudices do more to disturb European understanding than daily incidents which are forgotten again in a few weeks.

"FORGED MONEY"

The connection between the World economic crisis and our present money and credit system have seldom been more precisely and clearly defined as in two articles by I.B.A. Kessler which appeared in the "Times" of Sept. 5th and 6th, 1934. Mr. Kessler starts from the principle that no one has the right to use the goods of another without having himself produced goods which the other is willing to accept. The right to use goods produced previously is expressed by money. It is of course possible to lend the purchasing power thus accumulated to another for a certain length of time, in other words to give credit. This system acted satisfactorily until the War. During the War, however, colossal amounts of material were used without any positive production to balance them. The United States did produce it is true—war material thus theoretically they had the right to sell to the Allies on credit. But this war material was destroyed and no economic purpose was served as nothing but scrap iron resulted. On the contrary this product destroyed not only itself but human lives and actual values. Therefore, these credits are the same as credits given without production, they are fictitious. Yet the creditor himself considered them as very actual claims on the strength of which he gave more and more credits.

The same applies to Reparations. The Allies ordained that Germany should be made to pay billions of pounds. They became the creditors and Germany the debtor. What had they produced and Germany consumed to warrant such relations? Nothing. Reparations represent a book debt which was not the outcome of any business transaction. They resulted in an increasing growth of consumption and credit. These methods finally ruined the credit system of the whole world.

This situation produced what Mr. Kessler calls "Forged Money". Credits, paper money and bonds were all founded on an illusion. The discovery and the ensuing crash were inevitable. This began in the Summer 1930 in Wall Street.

ORIGIN OF GERMAN DEBTS

"To begin with, it is impossible for any fairminded person to deny that a good deal of Germany's present troubles are due directly and indirectly to the Reparations policy pursued by the Allied Powers".

These words in the "Times" of September 19th, 1934, have naturally found approval in Germany. It is pointed out that Germany had been saying the same thing for years without making any impression on public opinion abroad. It is admitted in Germany that the inflation was also a chief cause and that the Government and financial authorities responsible were much to blame. This recognized incompetence was, however, not so annihilating as the Reparation payments in kind, the sequestration of all values and deposits abroad and above all the financing of the passive resistance in the Ruhr to French occupation. If the debt problem is now looked upon as an economic problem, one must not lose sight of the political causes of the past.

After the stabilization of the mark Germany was obliged to borrow from abroad. All would have been well if credits had been granted cautiously and applied carefully but this was not the case. Germany's argument that most of the money borrowed was needed to pay off Reparation debts is true as far as it goes. On the other hand enormous sums were invested in industries and the German state and municipal authorities squandered a great deal of money in buildings, etc. It is curious that the man who is now President of the Reichsbank should have been the first to condemn this policy of unproductive investments which made him unpopular in the eyes of his countrymen not for the first time.

KISAN & LABOUR ORGANISATION

Resolutions Before Bihar Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Feb. 25.

An extraordinary meeting of the B.P.C.C. was held yesterday, Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha, M.L.A., presiding. The newly framed constitution of the P.C.C. was adopted after minor alterations. The election of office-bearers then took place. Sri Krishna Singh, M.L.A., was unanimously elected president of the B.P.C.C. Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha, M.L.A., was elected General Secretary and Messrs. Mathura Prasad and S. M. Ahmed Uzair Munemi were elected Asstt. Secretaries. Mr. Sarangdhar Sinha, Advocate, was elected Treasurer of the Committee.

A Working Committee consisting of 15 members including Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Syed Mahmud was formed.

Mr. Ambika Kanta Singh's resolution recommending to the committee to adopt the Fundamental Rights as passed at the meeting of B. N. Kisan Council was referred to the Working Committee.

Another resolution recommending that every District Congress Committee should depute one member to organize Labour in the respective districts was also referred to the Working Committee.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar leaves to-night for Delhi to join in the communal settlement talks.

Our Baroda Letter

SARDAR AT BARODA

Conference Of Raniparj Population

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Feb. 25.

At a recent conference of Raniparaj population held at Magarkui in Baroda State, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided. A number of resolutions were passed at the meeting urging (1) use of khaddar (2) stop drinking (3) avoid false superstitions (4) preparation of memorandum on Rent Regulation Act for protecting the interests of the Raniparaj, (5) complete remission of land revenue due to recent cold wave (6) congratulating all, who took part in the Satyagraha movement, etc., etc. Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee and other local workers attended the conference.

The Baroda Mahajan passed a condolence resolution for the demise of Naibdewan Raobahadur Ramlalbhai Desai.

The local Animal Protection League met and discussed recently cow-killing incident and resolved to urge Government to take legal steps against the person and do the needful for essential punishment. It has also been resolved to send a deputation to the Dewan Saheb.

The co-operative department has devised a scheme for supplying pure milk for the citizens and urges popular co-operation in the matter

Dr. B. Bhattacharya, Director of the Oriental Institute of Baroda publishes a report on the activities of Hindi Associations in different parts of India in connection with the popularisation of Hindi as the common language of India, as desired by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

LINGUA INDICA

The report shows such associations viz. 9 in Bihar and Orissa, 14 in Punjab, 31 in U.P., 22 in Bombay, 14 in Bengal and Assam, 28 in Madras, 4 in Central India, 11 in Ajmere and Rajputana, 1 in Mysore State and 2 in Central Provinces totalling in all 137.

According to the Census reports about 14 crores of people in India speak Hindi and about 22 crores are able to follow it. Hence it is desirable that Hindi should be made the Lingua Indica. There are many advantages of Hindi as Lingua Franca, and it can suit all tastes, adopt itself to the needs of every type of mind. Nagarini Pracharini Sabhas, Hindi Premi Mandals, Aryasamaj Assoliations and others are doing useful work.

The progress of Hindi in Baroda State is remarkable and there is a move to make Hindi as the language of the court, from 1935 onwards. 78,188 persons speak Hindi in the State. It is hoped that Indians will try to popularise the use of Hindi language as the Lingua Franca of India.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6.)

mament firms, of their sales of the instruments of death.

Reaction Of Gold Clause Deciscon

The American Supreme Court decision on the Gold Clause cases has been followed, as anticipated, by a slight upward tendency in prices in general; but there is likely to be no revolutionary alteration in the monetary policies of the principal countries of the world. Sterling seems to be weak for the moment; but the weakness is slight; and France is unable to continue the policy of deflation without serious injury to her own national economy. In America, the vindication of the Administration seems to have put a new heart in the people,—a new life in the NIRA, and a new drive forward to cure Unemployment, and so lift national industry out of the morass, may be safely predicted. Whether that would be achieved by substantial inflation is more than we can say, though the record of the Roosevelt administration appears to be against any such tendency developing in a marked degree.

An Eastern Locarno

The Anglo-French Aerial Pact has not yet secured the adhesion of either Germany or Italy. Italy has her own troubles with Abyssinia, and does not find the Pact as attractive as her northern neighbour does. And Germany shuts out everything that is not based on the principle of equality. The Soviet Government has, meanwhile, taken a a hand in this game; and suggested an Eastern Locarno, as the only guarantee of peace. Russian negotiations with America regarding the debt problem having broken down, Russia is to send her gold to Britain in future in settlement of the trade balance, if any against Russia; but that is not an index of rapprochement, sufficient to let us believe that the British and the Russian viewpoints in world economy, and international relations have begun to converge.

"INDIA BILL DOES NOT SATISFY PEOPLE'S ASPIRATIONS"

(Continued from page 11.)

mels or building up her nationhood in co-operative partnership within a British commonwealth. That consideration in its full potentialities was probably in the minds of few of the members of the House of Commons on Monday night, but it might properly have determined the vote of all of them. The Government of India Bill does not satisfy all India's aspirations. It might well have been more generous to them in certain respects. The right of that great nation to attain in due time whatever stature and status it shows itself capable of within the British Commonwealth should have been conceded with reserve or hesitation from the first. But a great step forward is being taken. The appalling dangers of a policy of repression have been avoided. An India politically immature is being enabled to attain maturity in the indispensable and irreplaceable school of experience. And the vote of Monday means that we can look to her with some confidence, as there could have been no hope of doing if the Government's opponents had had their way, to make her 350 millions a factor of stability, perhaps the decisive factor, in an Asia over which, as General Smuts rightly warns us the storms are gathering and may some day break.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SWADESHI

The Director of Industries And Commerce, Mysore State, in the Course of an Address on the International Co-operators' Day stated as follows:

"Every pie you spend on a Foreign Article, however cheap it may be drives another nail on the Coffin of unemployment for you, and every pie you spend on an Indian Article takes you one step nearer the open door of employment."

It Becomes the Duty of every True Patriot to Buy INDIAN Now & Always

The Director Further Stated:—

"India will begin to prosper, and Indian Industry will begin to flourish from the day that every Indian realizes that he has economic duties and obligations for living in India and not merely privileges and rights".

• Buy INDIAN •

3 REASONS FOR USING MYSORE GEORGETTES, MYSORE CREPES, MYSORE SATINS

GENUINE MYSORE SILK

1 EXCELLENT QUALITY

2 DURABLE

3 GOVT. SILK WEAVING FACTORY MYSORE.

• Use MYSORE SILKS •

THE GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, Mysore.

has been manufacturing an exquisite range of "Fabrics—'Crepes,", "Satins", Georgettes —The Factory has been able to give employment to more and more people every year and we can continue this progress only if, what is now a creed.—"Buy Indian"—becomes an article of faith.

Agents:
The "MYSORE PRODUCTS,"
191, Princess St., Bombay.

Leading Stockists:
The "SWADESHI,"
Yusuf Building Churchgate, Street, Fort, Bombay.
The "MYSORE SILK DEPOT,"
Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MIRACLE of MIRACLES!!!

These soaps are perfumed with Mysore Sandalwood Oil and weigh much more than any other sandal soap on the market, and yet their prices are lower than those of all others.

Scientifically the most advanced nation of the world, the Germans, are importing Godrej's Indian Made Vegetable Sandal Soaps:

Factory:
GODREJ SOAPS LTD.,
Delisle Rd., Bombay 11.

Sole Agents:
NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,
121, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Branches: CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE AND KARACHI

"NEITHER INFERIOR NOR DEARER"

Director Of A. I. S. A. On Utkal Khadi

(From A Correspondent)

CUTTACK, (By Mail).

Sjt. Ananda Prasad Choudhury of the old Abhayasram, Comilla and the Director, All-India Spinners Association, Calcutta Branch gives the following statement as regards the Khadi work in Utkal:—

At the instance of the All-India Spinners Association of Ahmedabad, I visited the Kendupatna production centre of the local branch on the 17th instant and the Central Depot. at Buxibazzar to-day.

From what I saw at Gopinathpur weaving centre and Chualia spinning centre and from what I gathered from the stock at Kendupatna I make bold to say that Utkal Khadi is in no way inferior to either Bengal or Behar stuff not it is dearer. It appears to have a bright future, specially when the Chualia spinners take to cotton cultivation.

The methods, which the authorities of the Utkal Branch propose to adopt will open out a market for Utkal Khadi not only in Utkal itself but in other Provinces as well. The sheets of 72" and 80" in width have been a speciality.

Madhava Jairam Sathey an alleged suspicious character with no ostensible means of living and who is alleged to have posed as an M.A., LL.B. (Cantab) M.D. Edin. and proprietor of the Sathey Medical Hall, Tukojiganj, Indore, has been arrested at Jubbulpore under Section 109 Cr. P. C.

Explosions Injure Two Persons

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 26

Two accidents, which resulted in injuries to two persons, are reported to have occurred at Lasker.

In the first case, Ram Prasad, a pyrotechnician, was attempting to blow up a wall, when gunpowder exploded blowing away the fingers of one hand.

In the next instance, a lad, while playing with a bottle of potassium chlorate, applied a lighted match to the mouth of the bottle which exploded, burning him severely.—United Press.

Sir Ralph Griffith, Governor of the Frontier Province, will open the Peshawar rural broadcasting service on 6th March.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY ONE POINT

Crossrates Quiet With Small Changes

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER A SHADE HIGHER

Wheat Better But Linseed Dull And Tin Weak

BOMBAY, Feb 26

On Tuesday, cross rates ruled quiet with small changes.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

New York cotton developed considerable steadiness at first but the price did not rise substantially, although there was good buying support and trade covering.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY HIGHER

London gold was slightly easy but silver was a shade higher.

WHEAT BETTER BUT LINSEED DULL

Chicago wheat prices improved on good commission house buying. Argentine linseed was dull.

TIN WEAK AND RUBBER QUIET

Tin was weak but rubber was quiet. Jute was firm.

BUSINESS SLOW IN LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The London Stock Exchange lacked interest and business was rather slow. Giltedged securities showed some weakness, but subsequently displayed better tendency.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb 26

Previous closing	12.40
To-day's opening	12.44
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	12.41
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb 26

Previous closing	6.82
To-day's opening	6.82
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.83
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 247

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 26

Cotton developed considerable steadiness on good foreign buying influenced by better foreign markets reports together with indications of oversold condition of the market but the uncertainty with regard to the Government policy in connection with the new crop continued to have very restrictive influence on speculative operations while quieter situation in textiles also checked enquiry with buyers generally reluctant to follow advances as a result of which prices failed to improve substantially.

May was traded in at the opening at 12.44 i.e. 4 points higher than the previous closing. Prices advanced on good buying support and trade covering influenced by improved Liverpool advices with May rising to 12.47 but the higher level attracted some March liquidation and quotations gradually fell to 12.43

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.41 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 26

The following were the opening ranges

March (12.26/12.24) 12.28/12.26
May (12.37/12.36) 12.44/12.44
July (12.44/12.42) 12.52/12.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 26

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American January (6.86) 6.86
American March (6.81) 6.82
Egyptian January (8.51) 8.51
Egyptian March (8.51) 8.52

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay., Feb 26
10-45 p m

Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 248 at first and thereafter business was done at Rs. 248-8 at night The rate at 10-30 p.m was Rs. 248-8 with New York futures about 7 points up.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Broach A/M. Op. 247 3/4; Highest 248 3/4; Lowest 247 1/4; Closing 248 1/2

Broach J/A Op. 246; Highest 247 1/4; Lowest 245 3/4; Closing 246 3/4

Oomra March Op. 222 1/2; Highest 223 3/4; Lowest 222 1/2; Closing 222 3/4

Oomra May Op. 221 1/2; Highest 222 3/4; Lowest 221 1/2; Closing 221 3/4

Bengal March Op. 147 1/2; Highest 147 3/4; Lowest 147 1/4; Closing 147 1/4

Bengal May Op. 148 3/4; Highest 149 1/4; Lowest 148 1/2; Closing 148 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 9 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 20 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-35) Rs. 7 3/4

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb 26

Previous closing	4.86 1/2
To-day's opening	4.86 5/8
To-day's closing	4.86 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 26

Previous closing	4.86 3/8
To-day's opening	4.86 5/8
To-day's closing	4.86 5/16
Difference	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 26

Previous closing	73.41
To-day's opening	73.40
To-day's closing	73.32
Difference	—.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 26

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.86-5/8 and then improved to 4.86-13/16. Subsequently on the lack of support the rate fell to 4.86-7/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.86 5/16.

Franc opened at 73.40 and then advanced to 73.44 eventually further rising to 73.47.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 73.32.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 26

The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	25 1/2d.	25 9/16d.
Spot	25 9/16d.	25 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 26

Gold per ounce (£7-3-9 1/2) £7-3-6 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 26

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (0 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.
6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 26
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6 5/32) 1.6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.54 7/8) 5.55 5/8
New York on Bombay (36.87) 36.85
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/4) 0.92
London on Shanghai (1-6 3/4) 1-6 7/8
London on Milan (57.18) 57.21
London on Kobe (1.2 1/32) 1.2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 26

Silver opened steady at Rs. 63, 63 and 69/2. Prices improved on better feeling created by higher foreign cables which induced considerable speculative buying and covering but later on the rise was partially lost on comparatively quieter London cables. Prices closed steady at Rs. 63/2, 63/2 and 69/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/8, 35/9 and 35/10. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any important enquiry and with generally quiet foreign exchange news practically remaining unchanged.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

	cwts.
Wheat	4,207
Linseed	7,893
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	925
Gingellyseed	535
Poppyseed	483
Groundnuts	15,084
Castorseed	6 374
Rice	33,733
Myrabollams	862
Cottonseed	8,675
Gram	551
Joowar	429
Maize	15
Barley	440
Bajree	1,688
	tons
Coal	293

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 26

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 55-1/8, May 58-1/2 and July 60-7/8. Trading was rather quiet early in the session but prices improved later on substantial speculative buying with fair business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 26

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97-1/4. Prices advanced on commission house buying and some covering influenced by slightly unfavourable weather reports in the southwest.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 26

Argentine linseed opened steady with March at 11.98. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of any important demand with the price remaining unchanged at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 26

The following were the rates at 3 30 p m.

METALS

Tin (£220 buyers £221 sellers Weak) £214 3/4 buyers £215 sellers, Weak
Lead (£10 1/4 buyers. No sellers. Barely steady) £10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers, Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£29 1/4 to £29 3/4) £29 1/2 to £30
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE

Crop March-April (£16 1/2 buyers) £17 sellers
Dunlop Jan-Feb (£20 3/4 sellers) £26 3/4 sellers
Lightning Jan (£18 3/4 sellers) £18 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/16) 6 3/8 paid and buyers. April-June (6 3/4) 6 11/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal March (£15 1/16 sellers) £14 13/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Feb 26

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 12 noon	6 10 3
Rates at 3 p.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 10 6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 10 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 26

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 6 3
Linseed May	6 10 3

The market was quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 25.

March	11.99—01
April	12.09+02
May	12.17—01

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 25.

May	0.97 1/8+1/8c.
July	0.91 1/2
September	0.90 3/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

March	55 3/8d.
May	58 5/8d.
July	61+1/4d

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 23rd February	13,869
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,155,881
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,149,928
Increase	5,953

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 142 at Cross Rate 4 86 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 248—Liverpool May 1935 6.82 Rs 49 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 248—New York May 12 40 Rs. 35 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.86 1/2.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb 26

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 33/6/6; Highest Rs. 33/9; Lowest Rs. 33/2/6· Closing Rs. 33/4/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs 44/5; Highest Rs. 44/6; Lowest Rs 43/14; Closing Rs. 43/15/6

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24/7; Highest Rs. 24/8; Lowest Rs. 24/3; Closing Rs. 24/5

SHARP RECOVERY IN INDIAN LOANS AFTER EARLY WEAKNESS

WHEAT FIRM OWING TO UNITED STATES CROP SCARES

Tin Erratic But Copper Very Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 26

On the Stock Exchange giltedged securities including Indian loans early weakened owing to the Indian Princes' attitude towards the India Bill, but with the investment demand reappearing, prices subsequently recovered sharply and most instances finished above yesterday. Other sections were generally very quiet and featureless. In Commodities wheat ruled firm owing to United States crop scares.

The announcement of rubber quotas for second and third quarters of the year caused some disappointment but prices closed unchanged.

Tin was very erratic and fell early, but later showed good recovery on general buying at lower levels. There were no signs of pool support.

Copper was very firm on the cessation of the recent selling pressure, and the emergence of bulls.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 26

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, Feb. 19 £98
Wednesday, Feb. 20 £98
Thursday, Feb. 21 £97 1/4
Friday, Feb. 22, £97 3/4
Monday, Feb. 25 £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 26
3-30 p.m.

Markets were generally quiet and irregular. Giltedgeds became firmer after being easier. Rubber shares were quiet and generally easier. Industrials in general were inactive.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£88 1/4) £88 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3/4) £106 7/8 Ex Div
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£118 3/4) £118 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 3/4) £118 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 5/8) 4 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3
Musical Industries (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (41-7 1/2) 41-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-4 1/2) 36-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (107-10 1/2) 106-0
Realisation 1930 (89-0) 86-6
Dunlop Rubber (49-0) 49-0
University Ordinary (26-6) 27-0
Ford Motors (31-6) 31-6
Cables and Wireless (6 5/8) 6 5/8
British American Tobacco (116 3) 116-3
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (133-9) 134-4 1/2
P and O S N Co., defd (16-4 1/2) 16-4 1/2
Distillers (92-9) 92-6
Bredrurd Dvers (8-3) 8-3
British Celonese (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-3) 66-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-3) 48-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-6) 9-6
Inter Nickels (24 1/8) 24 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£52 3/4) £52 3/4
L M S Ford (£18) £17 1/2
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£20 3/4) £20 3/8
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£132 1/2) £133 1/2
London G Stock (£92 3/4) £92 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (283-9) 283-9
Goddar New (190-0) 190-0
Moddar New (78-1 1/2) 78-9
Sub Nigel (252-6) 255-0
Spring Mines (188-9) 188-9
Union Corporation (147-6) 147-6

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb. 25.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan £87¼
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 3/4
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 £117 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1336/38 £106
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £88 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £108 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 1/8

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 26
3 30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87 1/2) £86
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£97 1/2) £96
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1958/68 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£109 1/2) £109
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£116 1/2) £116 5/8
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (40-0) 40-7 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (32-0) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-3) 31-10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-6) 60-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 5/8) £13 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (53-0) 53-4 1/2
Rand Mines (149-6) 149-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (50-0) 49-4 1/2
Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 76-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-9) 5-9
Shell Transport (51-4 1/2) 51-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 3/8) £19 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 26

General Motors (dol 30) dol 30
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10) dol. 10.
U S Steel Common (dol 32 7/8) dol 33 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 82 1/2) dol 82 3/4

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Teas Dull And Securities Steady

CALCUTTA, Feb 26

Jutes ruled firm and fair turnover took place. Coals kept fully steady but business was on a restricted scale. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous section nothing of interesting feature was reported excepting sugar which showed a fair enquiry. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: Three per cent Government Paper 89/11; Three and half per cent Government Paper 97/1/6 small lot; Three and half per cent loan 1947/50 102/2; Four per cent 1960/70 109/9 small lot; five per cent 1945/55 117/4

Bank: Bengal Central 10/4; Central 41/4 small lot; Imperial Bank fully paid 1628/8; Imperial Bank conty 404.

Railways: Hardwar Dehra Branch 117; Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 95;

Coals: Aldih 3/15; Bengal Nagpore pref 137; Bengal 282; Bokaro and Ramgur 9; Bhulanbararco 10/8; Borrea pref 114 small lot; Equitable 37/10; Hurriladih 17; Mundulpoor 7/14; Raneegunge 35; West Jamuria 12 small lot.

Jutes: Anglo India 544; Bally 261/8; Bally pref 145/8; Belvedere 442/8; Champdany 211 small lot; Clive ordy 37/12 small lot; Dalhousie 436 small lot; Delta 450 small lot; Fort Gloster 732; Fort William 402; Gourepore 793; Howrah 64; India 511; Kamarhatty 642; Kanknarrah 557; Kelvin ordy 660 small lot; Lansdowne 231; National 27/4 small lot; Nuddea 74 small lots; Orient 233; Reliance 82/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 5/14; Reliance Firebricks 9/8; Jubbulpore Electric 13/8; United Provinces Electric 165; Arthur Butler ordy 12/12; Indian Iron and Steel 8; B I Corporation ordy 3/1; Investment and Finance 256/8; Indian Wood Products 33/8; Balrampur Sugar 20/15; Cawnpore Sugar ordy 38; Champaran 22/9. Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 316; Purtabpore Co ordy 15; Rohtas Sugar 13/8.

Tea: Central Cachar 86; Hattikhira 25/4 small lot.

Rubber: Glenealy 2.25 cts.—A. P.

Residential Qualification For Delegates

B.P.C.C. Accepts "City" As Constituency In Working Of New Congress Constitution

Should a delegate to the B. P. C. C. necessarily be from the constituency of which he is a only qualified member?

This question was discussed at length at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Tuesday evening when further consideration of the new constitution was taken up.

The Constitution Sub-Committee had laid down that "any duly qualified member on the rolls of the City can be nominated for the office of a delegate from any of the said constituencies. An amendment was moved that "the Dt. Congress Committee of which he is a member" be substituted for "any of the said constituencies."

Mr. S. K. Patil, in opposing the amendment, said that while some of the members were residing in one ward, they might be carrying on business in another ward. Taking the case of the President himself while he resides in "G" Ward, his activities were mainly in the "D" Ward. Hence for the purposes of elections the whole of Bombay must be treated as one and a member residing in any place in the City could go and vote in any other place within the District.

CANDIDATES CONCERN.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, speaking next, opined that no hard and fast rules should be laid down. The candidate, would take care of himself in regard to his elections for he would stand a greater risk by an improper choice of his constituency.

After some discussion the original motion was adopted.

The House then accepted the proposition that "the election of the delegates shall be by proportionate representation by single transferable vote."

ELECTIONS ON HOLIDAYS.

It was decided that the election of delegates throughout the City should be on a Sunday or a public holiday. The original motion was that the election of delegates throughtout the City should be held on one and the some day. The amendment was carried.

The President two General Secretaries and a Treasurer of the Committee were to be elected from among the delegates by the process of elimination.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

The proposition that "the record of the Committee shall be in Gujerati, Marathi, Hindustani or English" was on the motion of Mr. Palshe amended and it was ultimately decided that records should be kept only in Hindustani.

MEMBER WALKS OUT.

At this stage Mr. Nariman, appealed to the House to maintain order and dignity and avoid unnecessary interruptions in the discussion. A member was seen walking out.

ANNUAL REPORT.

It was also decided that the General Secretaries should prepare the report of work done by the Committee and submit it at a meeting before the election of the delegates and not later than two months before the annual session of the Congress.

The House then adjourned to Wednesday.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

S S Almkerk, Captain W Firies, Agent Lionel Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg via Karachi.

S S Chyebassa, A C Miller, Agent Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., from Calcutta.

S S City of Melbourne, Captain C J Batler, Agent Killick Nixon & Co., from Liverpool via Port Said.

S S Conte Rosso, Captain M Verbos, Agent Lloyd Triestino, from Triest via Port Said.

S S Shwedagon, Captain T A Goodbody, Agent Indo Burmah P Co. Ltd., from Calcutta via Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

S S Weissenfels, Captain H Ahlers, Agent Lionel Edwards Ltd, from Antwerp, Rotterdam and Breman.

S S Jalaveera, Captain A Beatson, Agent Scindia S N Co. Ltd., to Karachi.

S S Genoa Maru, Captain K Kurata, Agent N Y Kaisha, from Karachi.

S S Bandra, Captain A Danbrook, Agent Mackinnon Mackenrata, Agent N Y Kaisha, to zie and Co., to Basra via Coast Ports.

LOADING.

S S Almkerk for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.

S S Castalia for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.

S S Almkerk, Captain W. Firies, Lionel Edward Ltd., from Hamburg via Karachi.

Travancore National Bank, Ld.

AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND AT 9 P. C. P.A., FOR HALF YEAR

The 23rd report of the Board of Directors was submitted before the shareholders of the Travancore National Bank, Limited, on Saturday last at ordinary general meeting, held at Tiruvalla, from which the following extracts are given:—

The Net Profit for the year nded 31st December, 1934, after writing off Rs 16,907-3-2 as Depreciation, Branch Preliminary expenses and expenses for new issue of shares, amounted to Rs. 80,767-4-7.

Add Profit brought forward from last year's account Rs. 10,258-13-5; total Rs. 91,026-2-0

An ad-interim dividend at 9 per cent per annum (free of income-tax) for the half-year ended 30-6-1934 was paid absorbing Rs. 24,449-9-4

Amount transferred to Reserve Funds Rs. 30,000-0-0.

The Balance of Rs 36,576-8-8 your Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—To pay a final dividend for the second half-year at 9 per cent per annum (free of income tax) and extra dividend on 20 Promoters' shares, which will absorb Rs. 29,980-10-8

To carry forward Rs. 6.595-14-0; total Rs. 91,026-2-0.

The liquid assets of the Bank amount to 185 per cent of its Current deposits liabilities (Rs. 14,75,238-8-9) and 101.6 per cent of its Current and Savings Bank deposits liabilities (Rs. 27,30,189-7-9) and 35.5 per cent of the total liabilities under Fixed deposits, Current deposits and Savings Bank deposits (Rs. 77,40,752-1-10). It will be our constant endeavour to maintain and even improve this proportion. At the same time, the profits made during the year have been much higher than in previous years. This is due mainly to the larger volume of exchange business handled by us. It is well-known that among all the Indian owned Banks of South India, the largest volume of this kind of business passes through our Bank. We also beg to state that every effort is being made to promote economy without impairing efficiency. We have also recommended that Rs. 30,000 be set apart towards the Reserve Funds making a total of Rs. 2,50,000.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

HOSHIARPUR AND MYMENSINGH RAILWAY SHARES

Bombay, Feb 26

As the Agents of the Hoshiarpur-Doab Branch Railway Co. Ltd. and the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rlys. Co. Ltd. have agreed to advise the Stock Exchange of the declaration of dividend and date of its payment, the Board of Directors have cancelled their resolution dated 18th January 1935 prohibiting the dealings in their shares from 1st March 1935

U. S. WHEAT SITUATION

Cheapness Of Liverpool

Messrs. M. and B. Stern states:—

According to the American Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the domestic carry-over on 1st July 1935 is predicted at about 145 million bushels as against 289 million in July 1934. It estimates the total 1935 American crop at less than 700 million bushels, consumption at about 625 million and states that prices in Liverpool being about 25 cents lower than the ruling rates in Chicago, exports seem impracticable. The Bureau also adds that the present estimate indicates the surplus of wheat available for export, or carry-over in U. S. A., Canada, Argentine and Australia together with U. K. port stocks and quantities afloat on the 1st January 1935 at 220 million bushels smaller than a year ago, and 334 million smaller than on 1st January 1933. Prices in Liverpool are at a very low level and we feel that sooner or later, there will be a sharp advance though with such a stagnant and disapointing market, it seems advisable to wait for some definite signs of improvement before entering the market.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-7.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 3-11-3.
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-12.
Shipment June Rs. 3-13.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-14-6
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 3-15.
S S Bahadur Rs. 3-12.
Kesar Rs 14-1.
Saraya Rs. 13-7.
African Rs. 13-7.
Purtabpur Rs 13-7.
Java Spot F3 50

March Liquidation In Cotton

Small Trade Demand

Uncertainty Of New Crop Policy

NARROW MARKETS WITH SMALL BUSINESS

Bombay, Feb. 26.

On Monday, the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being liquidation Prices advanced on trade buying.

CROP UNCERTAINTIES.

Japanese buying contributed to a slight advance in cotton prices. It was noticeable that there was a disposition to exchange March to July rather than to new crop owing to the uncertainties of Governments' new crop policy.

TEXTILE SITUATION.

There was considerable long liquidation of March long interest and it is anticipated that after the first notice day, prices will show moderate improvement. Cotton textile reports are discouraging and there is no improvement in sight. It is feared that if present conditions continue, there will be further curtailment. Japanese spinners have determined to reduce production by 10 per cent.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton market was more or less a two sided affair as one time prices showed a loss of 4 points while during the early part of the afternoon session a rise of 4 points was reacted. The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 4 points with May 12.36. There was some liquidation of March contracts. Later on prices advanced 8 points from the opening level and May was quoted 12.44 on trade buying but the improvement was lost on profit-taking and the market closed at a decline of one point for the near month while July advanced by 6 points owing the exchange of long interest to the later month. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices closed at 12.61c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with May 6.81 in sympathy with the decline in New York cotton on Saturday. There was some trade support. The market reacted in sympathy with New York March liquidation but later recovered on straddle buying and trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points during the day and finally closed at a decline of 3 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 7.09d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points with a limited turnover. At the close March was quoted 6.00, May, 6.01 and July 6.02.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton section was comparatively steady with restricted business. Sakels futures closed one point higher to one point lower. Uppers futures closed one point down and spot cotton prices suffered a loss of one pint to 7.63d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with little increased selling in Ashmouni. Sakels futures declined one to two points while Ashmouni futures lost 3 to 5 points.

INDIA BUYING U. S. COTTON

The Commerce & Finance states "Exports have been particularly disappointing during the past week, totalling only 61,000 bales for the seven days ending Friday, compared with 138,000 bales in the previous week. However, the reduction in the Indian crop estimates is expected to stimulate buying of American cotton on the part of European as well as Japanese spinners, and it is reported that there has been a demand for American cotton from India."

POSITION OF OUTSIDE COTTON

Messrs Reynolds and Gibson state:—

"The latest information from overseas points to efforts being made to obtain a World agreement in cotton-growing areas as to crop control and acreage restrictin. To us this seems a real sign of weakness and we should be very surprised indeed if any success was attained in this direction. It is not likely that those countries who have profited so much by the United States policy of artificially supporting values will agree to reduce the growing of a commodity which is proving so profitable and which the World is quite anxious to consume owing to its relative cheapness compared to the American varieties. It will require very attractive propositions indeed by the United States to bring about any serious diminution in the output of the so-called outside growths, and the suggestion that it should be on the lines of the wheat agreement, does not, in the opinion of most, give it much recommendation to be followed in our commodity. Apart from the artificial basis of price on which the United States is maintaining its product, most countries are finding it difficult to buy there owing to the fact that the former requires payment in gold and will not accept goods or services. Until, in our humble judgment, the United States gives a real lead in the way of reducing tariffs, and circulates rather than hoards gold, which latter policy sterilises it, international trade, which would benefit her so much, cannot expand. If reports are correct, the American Administration, and many others besides, are getting anxious—and naturally so—over their export position and are seeing ways and means of bringing about its restoration."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (2-2 p.m.)	12.44+.04
N. Y. May Lowest (10 a.m.)	12-36—.04
Liverpool May Highest (10-15 a.m.)	6.82—.03
Liverpool May Lowest (12-7 p.m.)	6.80—.05

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:

Market firm with little offering. Dry goods trade quiet. Do not think market will change much either way for the near future."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Decline owing to continued "bull" liquidation March delivery Lancashire yarn market flat, nothing doing.

Liverpool.—New York market depressed by continuous March liquidation. Think will do better after first notice day—February 26th Bullish.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service.

America:—Cloths improved following Gold decision, but sales below expectations and not equal production. Prices higher but buyers unwilling to follow. Activity high, but increasing curtailment in fine goods section; while order lists expiring, stocks accumulating elsewhere. England: Yarn and cloth demand very slow. Margins unimproved. Continent unchanged.

Messrs. Henry Davis Company have received the following advice from E. J. Schwabach and Company:—

Price fixing rapidly absorbed yesterday's and previous liquidation Japanese spinners reported determined on 10 per cent curtailment of production from April 1st. Trade Agencies say general American business condition improving steadily but foreign and domestic confidence still wanting. Possibility of impounding Government stock of cotton until late 1936 may be good bullish factor in view think market oversold visible supply cotton 12,200,000 bales against 14,000,000 last year 15,900,000 in 1933. Share market also oversold.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 25

March 1935..	12.28—01
May 1935	12.40
July 1935	12.50+01
October 1935	12.43+02
December 1935	12.49+02
Middling Spot	12.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 25

March 1935..	12.3[illegible]
May 1935	12.42+01
July 1935	12.49+01
Middling Spot	12.61

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 25

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.29
May 1935	12.41
July 1935	12.47
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.27
May 1935	12.39
July 1935	12.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 25.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 25.

Messrs. Bathiyala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	3 1/4
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	20
Electric Bond Common	5
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	42
Consolidated Gas	18
Columbia Gas	5
American Tel. and Tel.	105
Western Union Telg.	26 1/2
Radio Corp	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	15 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	10
Erie R. R.	10
Pennsylvania R. R.	29
Union Pacific R. R.	98
Great North Pfd.	13
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walkar	30
Amr. Tobacco B.	80
Dupont de Nemours	94
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	33 1/4
American Smelting	51
Int. Nickels of Canada	23 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Kennecott Copper	16
Cerro de Pasco Copper	45
International Harvester	39
Ford Motors of Canada A.	29
General Motors	30
Packard Motor	4 1/4
General Electric	23
St. Oil of N. J.	40
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	13 1/4
Plymouth Oil	7
American Radiator	13
National City Bank	20 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	325
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	20
General Foods	35
National Dairy	17
Canadian Pacific	12
Radio Pref B	42

Total business 1 million.
Market appears to be oversold.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 25

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	87-1/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-1-2
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	88-1/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	108-3/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	114-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131-1/2
National) Bank of India ..	45
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F.
Calcutta per cwt. 6/1-1/2 nominal
Bombay per cwt. 5/10-1/2 sellers
arachi per cwt. 5/10-1/2 sellers

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 25.

	£
Copper Braziers	39-1/2
Yellow Metal	33 3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	12
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots. Liverpool F.O.B	220-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 25

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Feb./Mar. sellers 20/6.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 20/9.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels. Nominal.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.91
Fine (Good Staple)	6.06
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.21
C. F. OOMRA —	
Fine (No. 1 Staple).. ..	5.12
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.07
Choice (No. 1 Staple ..	6.22
BENGAL —	
Good	3.88
Fully Good	3.98
Fine	4.08
SCINDE —	
Fully Good	3.98
Fine	4.08
Superfine	4.18

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS —	
March 1935	8.52
May 1935	8.54
July 1935	8.53
October 1935	8.45
November 1935	8.44
January 1936	8.44
F.G.F. Spot	8.86

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

	10-12 a.m Quotations	To-day Price
February 1935 ..		6.90—03
March 1935	6.86	6.87—03
April 1935		6.84—03
May 1935	6.81	6.82—03
June 1935		6.79—03
July 1935		6.77—04
August 1935		6.72—02
September 1935 ..		6.69—02
October 1935		6.66—03
November 1935 ..		6.65—02
December 1935 ..		6.64—02
January 1936		6.63—02
February 1936 ..		6.63—02
Middling Spot		7.09—03

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Following quiet but steady New York advices the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 247 for Broach A.M. delivery and declined to Rs. 246/4 on long liquidation. At this level there was scattered short covering and some buying which improved prices to Rs. 247. The market was quiet with a limited turnover.

Liverpool market opened unchanged as expected The local market was dull with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 246/12
Broach J/A Rs. 244/4
Oomra March Rs. 221/8
Oomra May Rs. 220/4
Bengal March Rs. 145/4
Bengal May Rs. 147

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 26

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 157	152	148	145	
Panjab	... 157	152	148	145	
Rajputana	... 157	152	148	145	
Oomra No. 3	232	229	226	222	...
C P No. 1	250	247	244	240	...
C P No. 2	240	237	234	230	...
Broach No. 2	... 269	265	261	256	

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Feb 26

200 Langli and Co Ellichpur 8 on
84 Kotak and Co. Telhara 2 off
61 Kotak and Co Telhara Bhavbhav
22 A Damodar Karanja 4 on
127 Damji Kaliyanji Chopda 3 1/2 on
133 Gokaldas Dossa Itava 158

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	165
Bengal Fine	...	153
Bengal F. G.	...	149
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	153
Sindh-Punjab F.G	...	149
Wardha-Hinght	...	247
Nagpur Savner	...	249
Pundhurna	...	234
Yeotmal	...	233
Arvi	...	233
Ellichpur	...	230
Amraoti-Berar	...	227
Khamgaon	...	228/30
Mulkapur	...	225/27
Khandesh	...	220/22
Jalna/Sailu	...	220/22
Burwah Sanavad	... ...	232
Broach Fine	...	264
Punjab/American	...	292
Punjab/American mix	...	267
Cambodia	322	...
Miraj/Sangli	252/262	...
Kampala	...	377
Busoga	...	375
Jinja	...	373

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 26.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	2,572	156,927
Central India	1,243	49,015
Barsi and Nagar	2,141	70,289
Hyderabad-Gaorani	799	27,005
Berar	3,090	218,728
Central Provinces	974	50,556
Total Oomras	10,819	572,539
Dholera	898	91,932
N.-W. Provinces	69	26,947
Rajputana	172	11,052
Sind-Punjab	617	223,039
Broach	1,989	39,740
Coompta and Dharwar	44	30,114
Westerns-Northerns	340	22,969
Cocoanada	...	165
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	28,541
Persian	...	2,304
American	...	7,751
Egyptian and African	744	114,036
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	15,692	1,171,573

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 21st Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	2,228	178,332
Japan and China	7,102	487,092
Coast Ports	...	11,132
Up-country by Rail	...	104,423
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	29,954
Total	9,330	810,843

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 26th day of February 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
10-30 Rs. 251/8	248/8
12-30 Rs. 250/12	247/12
2-30 Rs. 250/12	247/12
4-30 Rs. 251	248

April-May 1934-35	July-August 1935
Highest 251/12	248/12
Lowest 250/4	247/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. The market is influenced to some extent by rumours of reduction in duty. Montreal silver futures were 25 points up but New York Spot silver prices were unchanged at 55 3/8. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.6 13/16 against last closing at 1.6 15/16 The gold market was quiet but steady and prices look improving further.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	63 0 0
Fagan delivery	69 4 0
Chaitra delivery	69 10 0
Ready gold	35 8 0
Fagan delivery	69 2 0
Chaitra delivery	69 7 0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Feb. 25.

March	55.45+.15
May	55.15+.25
July	55.65+.25

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 26.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 15th March
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 15th April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 15th May
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 February
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 February
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-5/32 May.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 275 1/4
Banks selling T T 273 1/4
Banks buying T T 271
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 551
Banks buying D D 561
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 127 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 105 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 5/8 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 13/16 26th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 26th inst.
Java/London 7.15 25th inst.
London/Paris 73.41 25th inst.
London/Belgium 20.74 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 14.97 25th inst.
London/Italy 57.25 25th inst.
London/Berlin 12.07 1/2 25th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 25th inst
London/New York 4.86 3/8 25th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.17 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-3-11 23rd inst. £7-3-9 1/2 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 1/4 23rd inst 25 1/2 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 3/8 23rd inst. 25 9/16 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 55 1/8 23rd inst. 55 5/8 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 23rd inst. 5/8 p.c. 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5/8 p.c. 23rd inst. 5/8 p.c. 25th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

SEEDS

London, Feb. 25

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton Feb. sellers £9/6/3.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/8/9.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton Feb./Mar. sellers £11/12/6
Rapeseed, Toria Hull/London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £12/0/0.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton Feb./Mar. sellers £11/17/6.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. No offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 25

Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt Mar sellers 21/3
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug sellers 21/9

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 25

T. T. London on :—

Berlin	12.07 1/2
Amsterdam	7.17
Brussels	20.74
Madrid	35.44
Milan	57.25
Berne	14.97
Paris	73.41
Prague	115.75

T. T. London on New York
Closing rate .. 4.86-3/8

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 25

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb, sellers 6 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 25

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/3/9.1/2-

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb, 2

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-5/8 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent,
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent, to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/8 per cent. to 0-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/3 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London Feb. 25

Silver—Market steady,

Spot ..	25-1/2
Forward ..	25-9/16

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 25-2-35	3901000	6417000
Receipts yesterday 25-2-35	8000	11000
Exports to date 25-2-35	3249000	5439000
Stock at Ports 23-2-35	2630000	3182000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-2-35	674000	1844000
Stock at Liverpool 23-2-35	895000	1056000
Visible Supply 23-2-35	6034000	8098000
Quantity in Sight 23-2-35	6800000	9925000
Quantity out of Sight 23-2-35	6084000	8380000

Cement Shares Display Firmness

Steels, Electrics And Mills Steady

Professionals Hold Aloof

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 742/8 and after improving to Rs. 745 declined to Rs. 735 and closed at Rs. 738/12. Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 160/6 and after declining to Rs. 160 improved to Rs. 161/8 on active support. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1735 and after advancing to Rs. 1737 declined to Rs. 1722 and closed at Rs. 1730. Cement shares were very steady on improved demand while there was fair enquiry for cotton mill shares.

The local Share Bazar is marking time awaiting the Budget and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Professional operators are holding aloof. Fairly large budli business was again done to-day.

The Budget is expected to be colourless showing a small surplus of about rupees two and a half crores. Surcharge will be reduced by 50 per cent with some relief to income tax payers. Silver duty will be reduced by about Rs. 5/14 with a view to discourage smuggling. Except these changes there may be small adjustments but the budget is not going to be a surprise and the favourable effect is more or less discounted in the present level of prices.

Money is becoming tight which may have a restricting effect on further improvement. The market is grinding near the top and Bull operators are keenly watching developments. The market is heavily long with a limited short interest. Thus the technical position of the market calls for readjustment and one sided market is generally dangerous. Thus it will be advisable to secure profits at present levels and on all strong markets with a view to replace on good setbacks.

Bull operators have full control over the situation, but they will not like the company of too many weak holders. The market is highly speculative and needs extreme caution as silent water often runs deep and the present inaction of the market at the top cannot be trusted too boldly.

TRADING ON BUDGET DAY

The local Share Bazaar will remain open between 12 and 2 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant and will again re-open in the evening between 5-45 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. after receipt of the Budget of the Government of India.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Feb. 26.

100 Ahm. Advance	315 0
500 Bom. Cotton	55 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	953 12
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	306 4
100 Central India	385 0
100 Colaba	152 8
100 Coorla	117 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	390 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-6-0
100 Finlay	130 0
100 Gokak	220 0
1000 Hindustan	1,88b 0
100 Indore	103 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	78 12
100 Kohinoor	235 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Bombay Dyeing 955, 947, 950, 947, 952, 953/12
Century 298, 301, 298, 302, 306, 305, 306
Central India 387, 388, 385, 381, 386, 385
Colaba 147, 150, 152/8
Kohinoor 236, 235, 238, 237, 235
New Great 191, 195
Swadeshi 243, 245, 243/12
Bundi 41/8, 41/12, 41/4, 42
Indian Cement 450, 451, 447, 453, 452, 455
Tata Steel Dfd. 742, 740, 745, 735, 742, 737, 740, 735, 737, 740, 738/12
Tata Steel Ord. 160/8, 161, 160/4, 161, 160, 161/8
Bombay Steam 307
Bombay Burma 432, 435, 430, 430/10
Hydro 179, 180
Andhra 1790, 1792, 1785, 1780, 1785
Tata Power 1735, 1737, 1725, 1727, 1735, 1722 1730
Tram 168

250	Laxmi	790 0
100	Madhavji	12 4
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	1370 0
250	Model	72 8
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	195 0
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	332 8
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2600 0
50	Simplex	101 4
100	Swadeshi	243 12
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	20 8
500	Vishnu	1475 0
1000	Western	982 8

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	105 8
25-50	Central Bank	41 8
500	Imperial Bank	1632 8
125-500	Imp. Cont	408 12
50-100	India	125 8
5	Union	6 0

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	42 0
70	Gwalior	131 4
160	Indian	455 0
40	Katni Def.	1445 0
100	Katni Ord.	400 10
75	Okha	225 0
10	Punjab	27 12
100	Shahabad	407 8
70	United	82 8

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	13 4
15-75	New India	49 4
200	Oriental	4800 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 14

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	167 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1785 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/6
5 per 1945/55 Cash 116/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 100/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/14
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/12
5 per cent 1939/44 107/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 100/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent B P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/15 and improved to Rs. 97/1. Present settlement quotes one anna lower. The tone of the market was quiet but steady.

10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	168 12
100	Bom Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	13 12
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	197 8
100	Tata Hydro	180 0
1000	Tata Power	1730 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	870 0
100	Amr. Patty	123 0
100	C Province	89 0
100	Dhond Baramati	90 0
100	Gujarat	91 0
100	Mandhra Bhon	92 12
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500	Tapty Valley	778-12

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	33 8
30	Tata Steel Defd.	738 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	161 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	205 0
50	Belapur Sugar	312 8
250	Bombay Steam	310 0
125	Bombay Burma	430 10
15	Bombay Burma Contry	131 4
8sh.	British B. Petrol	4-0-3
50	Bombay Telephone	117 0
100	Ind. Bleaching	167 8
100	Ind. Radio Dfd.	560 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000	Port Canning	615 0
15	Scindia	12 2
30	Tata Construction	82 12
25	Tata Oil	21 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1367 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7	p.c Bombay Tram.	83 0
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	147 8
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1390 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173 4
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	16 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	660 0

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1935

"Police Ignored Leaders' Request"

"200 Rounds Fired In All"

"Firing Continued Even After Dispersal Of Crowd"

KOLHAPUR, February 25.

Sensational allegations against certain Ichalkaranji officers were made by Ayub Mulla, a discharged treasury guard of Ajra in his evidence after lunch before the Ajra Firing Enquiry Commission.

The witness stated that about 20 armed persons, including those guarding the Treasury, participated in the firing, while about a dozen forest guards with axes, two hundred persons and two dozen unarmed police were ready to meet any emergency. About forty Muslims, including women and children were present when the leaders, with folded hands requested the officers to give them time to think, but instead of hearing them, witness alleged, the Magistrate ordered the opening of fire on the crowd.

The witness further alleged that the armed party continued firing repeatedly without interval, even though the crowd was retreating. A further supply of ammunition was brought, but it was not used, as there was none on the road.

The police then raided several houses, broke open the locks and removed the wounded from locked houses, and after raiding twenty houses, carried away household weapons like axes and scythes.

Replying to the Commission, the witness said that two hundred rounds were fired in all. The court then adjourned.—A. P.

Mr. N. C. Petigara (garlanded), son of Khan Bahadur Cawasji Petigara (centre in black coat), Dy. Commissioner of Police, sailed for England on Tuesday by the Italian Mail Boat, s.s. "Conte Rosso." Photo taken at the Mole Station on Tuesday morning when Mr. Petigara's friends and relations wished him "Bon Voyage."

STUDENTS' STRIKE GOES ON

Pickets Deny Admittance To Staff Of Jubilee Technical Institute

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

The strike of students of the Jubilee Technical Institute entered the tenth day to-day. The students to-day shifted the venue of picketing from the doors of the class rooms to the main entrances to the school premises, where they denied admittance not only to students, but to members of the staff as well.

When members of the staff tried to force their way through the gates, the strikers prostrated themselves at their feet and rendered passage impossible. Members of the staff as well as students were seen in the morning standing on the roadside outside the compound.

Subsequently, the following notice, signed by the officiating Principal, was posted on the gate of the school "All students are informed that they should not picket at the gates and should allow the staff members to enter the institute. Otherwise I will be compelled to call the police for help."

Yesterday an Inspector of Police visited the school and ordered Baijnath (the former hunger-striker) to quit the premises, which he did. He led the boys out to-day to picket at the gates.—A. P.

Bombay Council

Only For European Police Officers

SPECIAL ALLOWANCE IN SINDH

Home Member Justifies This Racial Discrimination

When the Legislative Council met on Tuesday the Home Member faced a volley of question with regard to the alleged difference in treatment of European and Indian police inspectors in Sind. Sir A. M. K. Dahelvi was in the chair.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi) asked whether it was a fact that before the war both the European and Indian Inspectors of Police in Sind, whether in towns or in mofussil, received the same pay and allowances.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT

The Home Member replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Gazdar again asked the Home Member whether it was a fact that compensatory allowance was denied to Indian Inspectors serving in some large towns and under similar conditions.

The Home Member again replied in the affirmative.

Then the Hon. Member asked on what grounds such difference was shown and differential treatment given.

The Home Member replied that the allowance was necessary to attract suitable recruits, because the ordinary cost of living was higher for European officers of this grade than the Indian Officers.

Mr. Bakhle then asked if suitable recruitment was necessary for the Europeans in right time, was it not also necessary for Indians and why such a racial discrimination was made

The Home Member explained away the discrimination by stating that in the case of Indians, if an Inspector was given an extra compensatory allowance, then all the Indian officers would have to be similarly treated!

Kambli Heckled.

Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli was then heckled when Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana and Bombay Suburban District), asked whether it was a fact that Mr. G. V. Farrow, Superintendent of Excise, was due for retirement on January 1, 1935.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli replying in the negative said to another supplementary question, that the extension of service could not be granted by the Commissioner of Excise as his date of birth could not be changed.

Q: Is it not extension of service as in the case of Mr. Farrow, if the principle of birth was not equitably taken?

A: The rule is, Sir, that the officer was compelled to retire after 30 years of service or when he attains the age of 55.

Q: Is there not extension of service in the case, of a person had to retire in 1937, when as a matter of fact he had to retire in 1935?

Dewan Bahadur Kambli replied in excited tones that he had replied the questions as to the application made, but he could not imagine that the details would be gone into in the shape of supplementary questions. (laughter).

COMBATING CATTLE MENACE

After interpellations, Khan Bahadur V. B. Patel (Broach) moved a Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act, so that any person who kept cattle without any stock of fodder or pasture sufficient for the upkeep of the cattle should be punished with a fine which might extend to Rs. 100. The Bill wants that such a person should also pay a fine of Re. 1 per head of cattle per diem in the case of cows and buffaloes till he has satisfied the Magistrate that he has sufficient means to maintain his cattle.

In support of his Bill, the Khan Bahadur said:

"People in the towns and cities keep cows to make it a source of earning but do not tie them and keep them wandering both at day and night so the ryots in the neighbourhood have to watch their crops at night. It is therefore thought necessary to get some powers by the proposed addition in the Act to keep the depredations of these people under control by requiring them to maintain their animals at their expense by keeping a sufficient stock of fodder and a sufficient area of pasture land".

Mr. Pestonshah Vakil said that cattle usually went out and into the city and held up traffic. He felt that the remedy proposed was not sufficient and would be evaded.

Mr. M. H. Mehta supported the Bill, and told the councillors how cattle had been trained in the rural areas to jump high fencing like horses and run away when the watchman came, while they were grazing in other people's field. Costly crops were damaged by cattle thus let loose.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni opposing the Bill said that there was provision in the Bombay District Police Act and the Municipal Boroughs Act to meet the 'menace'.

Messrs. A. N. Surve, Gokhale and V. A. Surve also spoke on the Bill.

HOME MEMBERS' REPLY

After the reply by the Mover of the Bill, the Home Member said that there were sufficient provisions to meet the situation contemplated by the mover in the existing law. It would be entirely difficult to be put the proposed law into practice. There was also the possibility of poor villagers who could not keep enough fodder for the cattle being victimised. So he felt that there was no need of the above amendment to the Police Act.

The Bill was put to vote and lost.

The Bill to prohibit the employment of children and to limit the hours of work of young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing, which stood in the name of Mr. R. R. Bakhale was called out, and the mover said he was not moving the Bill at the present Session of the Council.

The Bill to amend the City of Karachi Municipal Act was also not moved by Mr. Gazdar.

The President then adjourned the House till Wednesday 2 p.m., when the discussion of the Bombay (District) Tobacco Bill will be continued.

ONE YEAR R.I. FOR SEDITION

Calcutta Barrister Jailed As Sequel To Speech At Dockers' Meeting

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Niharendu Dutt Majumdar, Barrister, who surrendered on February 23 to serve out his one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition, was sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to another year's rigorous imprisonment on a similar charge in connection with an Urdu speech delivered by him at a meeting of the Port and Dock Workers' Union on December 2 last.

The present sentence is "to run independently of any other awarded previously."—A. P.

MURDER OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. Crawford's Servant Pleads Not Guilty To Charge

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 25.

Shah Mohemad, a servant of the late Mr. Crawford, Superintendent of Police, Mirzapur, pleaded not guilty to-day before Mr. V. N. Mehta, Sessions Judge of Mirzapur, when he was charged with murdering his master in a jungle in Mirzapur District by shooting him with a rifle during the last Christmas week. A rifle and bloodstained bedding were produced before the Court.

Twenty-two witnesses will be examined for prosecution.—A. P.

OBJECT AND PARTS COMPETITION

CLOSES

To-day

27th February

Entry Coupons will be found from Sunday Editions. of 10th, 17th and 24th. FEBRUARY.

Solution must be submitted on our.

Entry Coupons Only

Dr. H. de Terra, of the Yale (U. S.) University, and Member of a Scientific Expedition, arrived in Bombay on Monday by the Italian Boat, s.s. "Conte Rosso."

RETIRED I.C.S. OFFICER DEAD

Came From England To Give Evidence In Bhowal Sannyasi Case

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Mr. J. T. Rankin, former Divisional Commissioner, Dacca, who recently had come from England to give evidence in what is known as "Bhowal Sannyasi Case" died in a nursing home at Calcutta last night.

The deceased retired from the I. C. S. in 1921 and had been living in England since.—A. P.

MUFTI KIFAYATULLAH IN CAR ACCIDENT

Injured With Two Others On Way To Conference

PESHAWAR, Feb. 25.

Maulana Kifayatullah, President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Maulana Hafiz-ur-Rehman and Maulana Zafar Ali the editor of the "Zamindar," Lahore, were involved in a serious motor accident yesterday while returning from Utmanzai.

The injured are making satisfactory progress and there is no cause for anxiety.

These leaders had come to Peshawar to attend the Shariat Conference.—A. P.

A bill to control Ribbon development—uncontrolled building operation along main roads—throughout the United Kingdom is in active preparation, and will be brought before Parliament at the first opportunity.

JINNAH-PRASAD PEACE TALKS

Working Committee Will Hold Special Meeting If Agreement Is Reached

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

It is understood that members of the Congress Working Committee are being kept informed by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, as to the progress of the Jinnah-Prasad negotiations, and it is understood that a special meeting of the Working Committee will be held in case a settlement is reached.—A. P.

Notorious Dacoits Transported For Life

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 26

A notorious outlaw of Bombay, one Nethram, was transported for life by the City Magistrate, Hyderabad.

It may be stated that the accused had already 18 convictions to his credit and had been externed from Bombay. At the time of his arrest in Hyderabad, he had gored to death one man, whose wife was awarded Rs. 150 as compensation.—United Press.

ROUND-UP OF DACOITS IN GWALIOR

Vigorous Police Measures Successful

GAWALIOR, Feb. 26.

Vigorous measures adopted by the Gwalior State Police, to combat the growing menace of the activities of dacoits, have to a great extent met with success, for the police on receipt of information that the notorious dacoit, Ganesha, was hiding in a house in the village of Lahar, surrounded the place and called on him to surrender. The result was an exchange of shots in which Ganesha was shot dead.

Brindawan, another notorious dacoit, wanted by the Jaloan police of U.P. is also reported to have been captured at a village on the banks of the river Sindhu, in Gwalior State.

Ramchandra, a dacoit of the gang of Mahansingh and Hukum Singh, along with Arjun and Khuni, who were absconding for some years, are also reported to have surrendered to the police.—United Press.

Rangoon—The Agarwal Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Cape St. Francis" sails this afternoon for the first time for Calcutta carrying passengers and cargo.

CONGRESSMEN'S HOUSES RAIDED

Several Benares Workers Arrested

BENARES, February 25.

A report has been received that the house of Baijnath Singh, a Congress worker of Pindra Tehsil, in Benares District, was searched and two cartridges recovered by the police. He was arrested on Saturday.

The same day, when simultaneous searches were made in Benares City, two persons, Panna Lal and Vishwanath Puri, were arrested. It is alleged that the Police recovered certain unlicensed materials from Vishwanath Puri's place. Vishwanath Puri is a disciple of the Mahant of Annapurnaji, an important temple close to the great Vishwanath temple.

Reports of two other similar searches of houses of village Congress workers and the arrest of one of them have been received.—A.P.

NO RELEASE ON BAIL

ALLAHABAD, February 26.

A report from Ballia, United Provinces, states that the Magistrate refused to release on bail Gokuldas Ramlachman Tewari and Tarkeshor Pandey, who were arrested on January 12 last, in connection with searches made there on the day.

On February 23 further searches were made at Ballia, and it is reported that three Congressmen and one student were arrested. This totals nine arrests in Ballia, Allahabad, Benares and Hamirpur during the last two months, and it said that the police are making vigorous investigations.—A.P.

Scott's Execution Postponed

Rangoon—The execution of H. W. Scott, whose mercy petition was rejected by the Governor-General-in-Council recently was postponed on Monday. It is understood that time has been granted to enable him to file the petition before the Privy Council asking for clemency.—United Press.

Under the auspices of the Achal Gram Seva Sangh, founded by Seth Achal Singh Ji of Agra, a meeting of the Kisans of the Tahsil Etmadpur was held in the Khanda village on the 23rd instant in which an address was presented to Seth Achal Singh Ji.

DACOITS WHO ROBBED MONEY-LENDER

Sentenced To Seven Years' Imprisonment

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 26.

Rkhkwa and Jiwrakhan, two men who were wanted by the local police to stand their trial in connection with the Silondi dacoity, committed on the night of February 11 last in the house of Jhhalloolal Kalar, a rich moneylender of the village and resulted in the loss of property worth about Rs. 14,000 have after a vigorous search, been captured by the police in Banda district in the United Provinces.

The accused were produced in the court of the Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore, and were found guilty of the offence of dacoity, the sentenced is to undergo rigorous imprisonment of seven years each with a fine of Rs. 500 each in default to undergo a year's further imprisonment.—United Press.

SCHEME FOR VILLAGE UPLIFT

Model Centres To Be Organised In Sind

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram who has returned from a tour of Sind villages in connection with the programme of the Village Industries Association, in a statement said that the dearth of suitable occupation had driven hundreds of women to remain content with a wage varying from one-sixth of an anna to half-anna for a day's labour in manufacturing straw reed articles.

It is understood that Mr. Jairamdas is preparing a scheme under which three centres in the Districts of Dadu Sukkur, and Thar and Parkar will be organised as model village centres in which programmes not only for industrial reorganisation but of work connected with the hygienic education and general advancement of villagers will be carried on.—A. P.

PRESIDENT OF MAHASABHA SESSION

CAWNPORE, Feb. 25

It is understood that the Rev. Bikhu Ottama has been voted to the Presidentship of the Hindu Mahasabha session, to be held on 18th March.

It is believed that the proposed delegation of the Mahasabha to England will consist of Pandit Malaviya, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee.

A proposal for the inclusion of a Sikh and a Punjab Hindu is under consideration.—A. P.

Fined Rs. 1000 For Attempt To Bribe

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 26

Found guilty of the offence of attempting to bribe a public servant, a rich malguzar of Lakhnadon tehsil, has been convicted by the Magistrate, Seoni and fined Rs. 1,000.—United Press.

DELHI VILLAGE CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, February 26.

A big conference of the villages of Delhi District will be held tomorrow at Bawana village, 20 miles from Delhi under the presidency of Sardar Patel. Many members of the Assembly and leaders will speak on rural uplift.—United Press.

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